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Japan Protests to Reich; Chile Halts Army Revolt; Spain Frees 11 Americans

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 25, 1939

Japan Plans Protest on Reich-Soviet Pact

TOKYO (AP)—Domei, official Japanese news agency, said the Cabinet had decided to protest to Berlin against the German treaty with Russia.

New developments in Europe were placing a heavy strain upon the Japanese Cabinet and reports of some readjustment in the ministries were current.

Government Crushes Chilean Army Revolt

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Chile's Government declared today a revolutionary movement in the Army had been crushed. It said that Gen. Ariosta Herrera, a leader of the uprising, had been arrested, and that former President Ibanez, another leader, had fled.

One regiment of infantry stationed in Santiago started the revolt. Later is was reported that four or five regiments of artillery had joined the movement.

Santiago remained calm and few inhabitants, apparently, realized a revolt was afoot.

Spain Frees 11 American War Prisoners

HENDAYE, France (AP)—Eleven American prisoners captured by Nationalists during the Spanish Civil War were freed today and crossed the border into France.

Harold Dahl, aviator, held since July, 1937, was not among those liberated. Another group of Americans, however, was expected to be released soon. The freed men were received by a United States representative and entrained for Le Havre to sail for home.

Printers Issue Ultimatum to A. F. of L.

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The International Typographical Union told the American Federation of Labor today it would pay the A. F. of L. no further per capita tax if its delegates were not seated at the next A. F. of L. convention.

Continued affiliation with the A. F. of L., the resolution declared, "cannot be dependent" upon the I. T. U. paying a special assessment "or acknowledgement of centralized control of international unions by the A. F. of L. . . . No further per capita tax will be paid to the A. F. of L. until that organization respects the autonomous rights, powers, and privileges of the International Typographical Union."

The A. F. of L. recently threatened the I. T. U. with suspension unless it paid a special assessment.

British Railroad Strike Called Off

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Labor has announced that the strike of 56,000 locomotive engineers and firemen, called for Aug. 26, was "off."

The union had demanded wage increases and 12 days' holiday with pay instead of six as presently granted.

European Nations Push Preparations

Major developments in the European situation today included:

Berlin—Reichsführer Hitler summoned the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson. No details of the reason behind the action were available.

London—Parliament almost unanimously gave the Chamberlain Government authority to govern by decree through orders-in-council, issued by the King. Prime Minister Chamberlain left No. 10 Downing Street late this afternoon for an audience with King George.

Warsaw—Poland protested Germany's elevation of District Leader Forster to the position of "Chief of State." The Poles stood firm, increased defense preparations, and pointed out a willingness to participate in negotiations provided they were undertaken on an equal basis.

Rome—Reports were current that President Roosevelt's appeal to King Victor Emmanuel was issued only after British and American Ambassadors had conferred first with the Italian Foreign Minister.

Danzig—The Free City protested Germany's elevation of District Leader Forster to the position of "Chief of State."

London—Britain and Poland sign formal mutual-assistance agreement.

Civilians Continue Flight From Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP)—Civilian departures from Hong Kong continued unabated today despite indications from Tokyo of a more conciliatory attitude toward Britain which lessened fears this British Crown Colony might become a battlefield if a new general conflict broke out.

Daladier Message Being Radiocast in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Premier Daladier's radiocast message to the French people, which is to be relayed in this country this afternoon by National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mutual Broadcasting System, has been scheduled for 4 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time).

[For other radio programs on the European situation see "The Week-End Dialer" on Page 10.]

Veterans of Foreign Wars Begin to Arrive for Sessions

Guests from all parts of the United States reached Boston today, the first of a throng of visitors estimated between 40,000 and 50,000 to come for the Fortieth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be held Sunday, Aug. 27 to Friday, Sept. 1.

This evening, all day Saturday, and through Sunday, the arrival of veterans and their wives and families is expected to crowd railway stations, bus terminals, piers, the airport, and hotels. The six-day convention will bring the most spectacular display of military pageantry seen in Boston in recent years.

Flags and banners decorate the downtown district. Work is rushed on Tremont Street grandstands, erected for the annual military parade on Tuesday. Reviewing stands at the State House and a grandstand in City Hall plaza are completed.

Among the first guests to appear are Eugene I. Van Antwerp, of Detroit, Mich., Commander-in-Chief of the V. F. W., and Miss Hanna Mae Lochner, of St. Petersburg, Fla., President of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Spectacle of spectacles will be the Annual Military Parade Tuesday, Aug. 29, in the downtown district. The parade is scheduled to last seven hours, from 1 to 8 p. m. It is expected to be the biggest, most elaborate display of its type since the National American Legion Convention parade here in 1930.

Next of interest to Greater Bostonians is expected to be the fireworks display late Wednesday evening, Aug. 30. The only comparable fireworks show in recent years, publicists of the convention assert, was that given at the Harvard Tercentenary in Cambridge, last year.

For the thousands coming to Boston for the conclave—a total of 50,000 visitors is the forecast of the V. F. W. publicity department—the most important social function of the countless round of dinners, reunions and banquets will be the annual military ball in the Boston Garden, Thursday evening, Aug. 31.

Important national figures will address the veterans at different times. These include Eugene I. Antwerp, Commander - in - Chief; Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador to Germany; Gen. Frank T. Hines, Ad-

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Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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Suits Made of Milk 'Skim' the Market

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 25

Lightweight suits made from milk are on sale on Fifth Avenue.

Milk-cloth is the most advanced of the food-fabrics.

Skim milk is soured, dried, and dissolved in alkali containing metals and fatty acids. The resulting mixture is forced through tiny holes in a platinum disc, and out comes a thread that holds together, which is treated with chemicals to toughen it. It's called casein fiber.

Milk-fiber has been made in Europe for three years. Italy reported a production of 1,500,000 tons in 1937 and an expected production of 100,000,000 tons this year. It staged an exhibit of milk-fiber dresses at the New York World's Fair a few weeks ago.

Last December, two United States Government chemists obtained patents on a milk-fiber process, and an American firm is making it now.

The new milk-fiber suits look like gabardine and have a smooth, cool inside surface. The fabric is washable and not very wrinkling.

Fresh Meaning For U. S. Flag In New Orleans

Rediscovering America
Twenty-second of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—"The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved," are the words which greet the visitor to New Orleans. They are chiseled on the most imposing monument in the central square of the city. And they express the sentiments of a great southern hero, President Andrew Jackson. I don't believe any American can fully appreciate the meaning of our flag and of our Union until he visits Jackson Square here.

There are very few places where the raising of the emblem of the United States is so impressive as in this beautiful park, for over this little plot of earth 10 flags have waved. The emblems of eight other states were drawn to the top of the mast, which dominates the palms, oaks and oleander bushes, before the present stars and stripes were permanently established there. It is in New Orleans that one most vividly realizes how the United States was made and how nearly it came to not being made. Here is dramatically revealed how narrow the margin was by which our continent escaped becoming another Europe.

New Orleans is as essential to an understanding of America and its mission as Bunker Hill or Liberty Hall or Yorktown. Here the greatest number of old world rivalries met; here you still see or hear on every street England, Ireland, France, and Spain; the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

President Has Feeling Peace Will Prevail

Plans to stay in capital over Sunday to hear Hitler speech and go to Hyde Park Monday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt believes there is still hope of averting war in Europe. While that hope lasts he will not call Congress into special session. On the other hand, if conditions remain as grave over the week end as they are today he will not make his contemplated trip to Hyde Park.

President Roosevelt explained to his press conference that he planned to leave for Hyde Park if possible next Monday. Though he did not say so, it was obvious that he was remaining at the capital during Sunday to be here when Chancellor Hitler makes his speech at Tannenberg.

The Hyde Park trip thus becomes the barometer by which Mr. Roosevelt's view of the seriousness of the crisis may be gauged. He made no secret that he regards the situation as one of the utmost gravity; so urgent indeed that it has already produced from him three peace appeals to European leaders, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Chancellor Hitler and the Polish President.

He recalled that he had said Aug. 11 that he would call a special session if war were "imminent." To avoid any confusion he explained today that he felt the word "imminent" carried the connotation of certainty. After all, he added, the question of a special session is a small detail in the tremendous events now stirring.

At one point he described the prospects of peace as a lovely hope. He said he had no specific mediator in view in his proposal to the Germans and Poles last night. Preparations are complete for cushioning the effect of war on the United States, he said, and machinery—while not perfect—is at its all-time maximum efficiency for meeting the crisis, having been started in September, 1938.

The President showed no signs of strain. He was bronzed from his vacation, greeted the press customarily, and wore loose seersucker. Motion pictures recorded the conference and the big crowd of correspondents.

Roosevelt's Son Pleads for Unity

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt believes in view of European war threats business and the Administration should patch up their differences.

"I truly believe," he said Aug. 24, "that now is the time for New Dealers to forget their animosity against business and now is the time for anti-New Dealers to forget their hatred for everything the Administration champions, labor to cease its war with industry, and for all men in all walks of life to forget and forgive the mistakes of others."

Britain, Poles Sign New Pact; Hitler Calls Foreign Envoys; Peace Offer Talked in Berlin

Roosevelt's technique for peace is to embarrass aggressor by moral fire alarm.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt is exerting every means, effort, and influence at his command to make it morally embarrassing for nations of Europe to go to war.

Following a vigorous appeal for peace to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy yesterday afternoon, he added aggressive appeals for peace to Reichschancellor Hitler and to President Moscicki of Poland last night. There is no sign that this ends Mr. Roosevelt's activity. If war comes it will come for the first time in history over the repeated, constant, continuous call for peace, privately and publicly uttered, through diplomatic channels and in formal statements by the leader of the largest neutral and most powerful nation on earth. Neutral sentiment of the world is already giving evidence of following Mr Roosevelt's lead and accepting his tactics. Others have taken up the declaration that:

"Unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again."

Moral Fire Alarm

Nor is this mere rhetoric, as it is presented here. Mr. Roosevelt, at a crucial moment, has turned in a moral fire alarm. It is believed that it will be as difficult and embarrassing for an aggressor nation to disregard its strident and compelling note as for an individual to disregard a real siren screaming outside his window.

Every mechanical facility of the industrial age is carrying this moral alarm to the far corners of the earth. It is the same technique as that adopted last September, and repeated April 14. Mr. Roosevelt recalls in his latest communication to the German Chancellor that the latter did not answer the April 14 communication. But lack of reply, it is felt here, did not mean it was disregarded. Its effect was measured by the agitated German comment at the time. For better or worse, Mr. Roosevelt is now following the same technique that was explained by members of his secretariat at the White House subsequent to its employment last fall and last spring. Its purpose is to:

1. Deflate the theory of a "defensive" war:
2. Place either country on the spot in advance and keep it there;
3. Mobilize moral sentiment of the world and keep it mobilized;
4. Put the dreadful onus of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Wide World; Keystone

Roosevelt and State Heads to Whom He Appealed
(1) King Victor Emmanuel of Italy; (2) President Moscicki of Poland; (3) Reichsführer Adolf Hitler; (4) President Roosevelt.

Berlin's decision believed made although Germans are kept in ignorance of moves.

Reichsführer Hitler today unexpectedly summoned the British, French, Italian, and Japanese ambassadors to confer with him. Although the purpose of the talks was unknown, it brought new hopes for peace to a tense European situation.

Britain announced the signature of a formal mutual assistance pact with Poland.

Reactions to President Roosevelt's triple appeal for peace found most capitals united in approving the move but reserved in anticipating its effect. No indication of the German reaction was available.

Britain gave Prime Minister Chamberlain emergency decree powers and was reassured by reports of cooperation throughout the Empire.

Russia called its Parliament to meet Aug. 28 amid reports of a new effort to force Polish capitulation.

Italy evidenced fewer military preparations than any other nation directly involved while reports that some form of Italian peace move was impending arose in several quarters.

Poland appeared both calm and firm. Warsaw protested the naming of the Nazi District Leader as head of the Free City.

Evacuation of foreigners from danger points continued. Mobilization raised to some 11,000,000 the number of men under arms. Britain unpegged the pound which dropped to $4.49 in relation to the dollar. The franc dropped to $.0255.

Poles-British Sign Pact

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A formal agreement of mutual assistance between Great Britain and Poland was signed at the Foreign Office today by Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, and Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski.

The agreement consists of eight articles setting forth the circumstances under which the parties would come to each other's assistance.

"It is a source of lively satisfaction to both Governments that the negotiations for the present agreeemnt have been so speedily and satisfactorily concluded," a Foreign Office official statement said.

"This agreement replaces and gives formal effect to the provisional agreement reached between the United Kingdom and the Polish Government during Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's visit to London last spring and announced in the House of Commons on April 6," the statement added.

Timing of the announcement of the signatures was considered significant in the light of the reported attitude of skepticism in Germany toward Britain's determination to aid Poland.

Henderson Sees Hitler

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP)—Talk of a new peace offer in the German-Polish conflict was renewed this afternoon when news spread through the Capital that the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, had been closeted with Adolf Hitler in the early afternoon.

Later the Führer received the ambassadors of France, Italy, and Japan. The nature of the talks was not revealed.

Reich Decision Made?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25—The Reich's "war council" last night, for which Chancellor Adolf Hitler came especially from Berchtesgaden, and appearance of anti-aircraft guns on certain buildings in the German Capital, bring home to the general population the increasing international tension and the possibility of a European war.

No authentic news is available regarding discussions at this War

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Call for United Prayer

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—An appeal for "prayer that even now the crime and horror of war may be averted" appeared in a letter to The Times this morning over the signature of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Primate of the Church of England fixed Sunday, Aug. 27, for "special and united acts of prayer" that time be given "wherein nations may try to settle their differences by peaceful means, prayer for all to whom the tremendous responsibility of Government has been committed that they may be restrained and guided by the spirit of God; prayer that through all these confusions God's will may be done."

The Primate said there was no need for any special forms and that "the lessons appointed for Sunday . . . have an appropriateness of their own."

This Changing World

Stalin's Diplomacy—Soviet Russia Gives Hitler a Strong Weapon in Return for the Breakup of the Anti-Comintern Pact—Realism in Moscow

By H. B. Elliston

It was in the Orient that I got my first lesson in Soviet diplomacy. There was talk of the Russians selling their share of the Siberian coastal island of Sakhalin to Japan. I asked A. A. Joffe, signer of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, then Soviet Ambassador to China, about it. He refused to confirm or deny the report. But when I expressed some immature doubt that the Soviet could be so unpatriotic as to part with Russian territory, he remarked, "Young man, don't think of us in terms of others. We have no prestige to worry about, no silly national honor. If it suits our book as practical people to part with Sakhalin, we'll do it. We are realists, first, last, and all the time."

A realist is a person who puts a higher value on his skin than on his integrity. Stalin, according to Krivitsky, is afraid of Hitler. As a realist, therefore, he "jined" him, even though he had to swallow the artificial barrier separating the two ideologies. The comic note (if there's any comic note in this cosmic struggle) is that millions of Stalinites, presumably, will now have to do the same. What, for instance, is to become of the third International and its "fellow-traveling" with the democracies against the Fascists? Or individual Communists who think of Hitler as the arch-enemy of the working class? Stalin has cut the ground from under their feet. And it isn't as if they're now expected to muffle their blasts against Hitler. They must rediscover Hitler as a pal in good standing of the Kremlin, a kind of blood brother, so to speak.

* * *

Dorothy Thompson in conversation a while ago couldn't figure out how the Communists could swallow a Stalin-Hitler agreement. Certainly there is bound to be an interim of embarrassment for them. And not only for them, but for the brittle neo-liberals who are always ready to hymn the "noble experiment" in the Soviet government. An example occurs in the last issue of the New Republic.

The magazine publishes an open letter written by 400 more or less well-known writers and artists on the difference between Brown and Red. I notice such names as Dashiel Hammett, George Kaufman, Rockwell Kent, Vincent Sheean, Frederick L. Schuman, Clifford Odets, Max Lerner, and so on. Ten "basic points" are listed as showing how "Soviet Socialism differs fundamentally from totalitarian Fascism." None of the points made any sense to me as one who sees no essential difference between Moscow and Berlin. Even the point that the Soviet is a bulwark of war and aggression is belied by the Soviet record in the Far East. It was the U. S. S. R. that started the aggression in the Far East, not Japan; and thus it was the U. S. S. R. that started aggression in general, not Japan. Now this point looks as absurd as the other nine, and the neo-liberals, no doubt, will be anxious to eat them.

* * *

I can't follow the thesis that Stalin is acting in revenge. That, just because Britain left him out in the cold, and pushed Hitler eastward, he's turning the tables. Realists cannot afford to be vengeful. Stalin, it seems to me, looked upon his situation coldly and calculatingly.

Ideally, while he is building up a strong nationalist state, either isolation or collective security is his best protection. Collective security came to an end with the League, and Litvinoff, with his refrain that "peace is one and indivisible" went with it. Isolation is impossible in a world in turmoil. What could he do? On his east is aggressive Japan. Only China prevents Japan from falling on Siberia, and such a descent would be bound to come as soon as Europe became embroiled in war. On the west is aggressive Hitler. Turned toward Soviet Russia by the Munich Pact, Hitler looked more and more of a menace. It wasn't a healthy sort of situation to the man in the Kremlin, viewing at his position from both sides.

To what exent the British in their negotiations failed to quiet the Soviet dictator's fears, I don't know. The history of those negotiations may make clear much that is now dark. But assuming that the guarantees weren't enough, the next best thing was to come to terms with Hitler in a move which at the same time would put Moscow in a better position to tackle, if not to stymie, Japan. The surprise of the whole business is that Stalin didn't make the squeeze play with the democracies last longer. For the text of the agreement really shows the gates out of Moscow to the British and French missions.

It's Stalin's coup, this agreement; and Machiavelli, I think, would claim Stalin as an apt pupil.

British See Reich Attempt To Show War 'Inevitable'

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The atmosphere in which European developments are taking place is fully as important today as the news itself.

It is a significant fact that there are many observers here who have strengthened their view that the deliberate purpose of the German propaganda machine is to key the world steadily up to the pitch of believing that war is inevitable.

It is clear that the Reich hopes to establish a suitable atmosphere for its own "peace" plan which will be produced at what is judged to be the proper moment, on the assumption that Poland and the democracies will by that time have been brought to the point of even preferring "another Munich" to the dire calamity of war.

As far as can be judged from external evidence there is not the slightest justification for thinking that the governments of France, Britain, and Poland contemplate such an eventuality for a single instant. On the other hand there is good reason for believing that Italy intends to bring a peace plan out of the bag at a prearranged signal from Berlin.

The paramount question, however, for the anti-Axis States is whether any proposal produced from Axis sources would be acceptable, and in this connection, it is felt President Roosevelt's suggestion for arbitration or conciliation can scarcely appeal to Herr Hitler.

It is also felt that the Poles would have difficulty in accepting any arbitral award which went beyond what they have already offered. Danzig is in their eyes one of the "vital interests" upon which their national existence depends. On the other hand Polish circles stress that from the outset they have declared their readiness for direct negotiations.

However that may be it is widely believed here that Germany is determined to make one more supreme effort to break Polish resistance—like Czechoslovakia's—without war. What is still uncertain is what Herr Hitler would do if he failed.

But he would still have two choices—peace and war. Peace it is agreed would involve a climb down of perhaps unprecedented dimensions. But war would involve his countrymen as well as a large part of Europe in a catastrophe of still more impressive magnitude.

It is emphasized that until a final choice has been made one way or the other, war is not inevitable.

Meanwhile despite stories assiduously propagated from Berlin that the new Soviet-German non-aggression treaty involves Germany's leaving the Baltic States alone, but being permitted to swallow large chunks of Poland while the U. S. S. R. takes the Galician Ukraine, it is still being declared in Moscow that Russia is ready to sign an antiaggression treaty with England and France.

The official Moscow spokesman's statement to this effect yesterday is understood to be the reason that the Franco-British military missions did not leave Moscow as anticipated. Sir William Seeds and Paul E. Naggiar saw Premier Vyachisloff Molotoff in the hope of eliciting from him whether the U. S. S. R. thinks the present German attitude toward Poland is aggressive, and if so whether, despite the Soviet-German pact, Russia would be prepared to join France and Britain in the event of German pressure leading to war.

Diplomatic circles are frankly pessimistic of getting a favorable reply, but it is admitted that in these topsy-turvy days such an outcome is not impossible.

Australian of Long Training Is Made Salvation Army Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Commissioner George L. Carpenter, who was elected to succeed Gen. Evangeline Booth as General of the Salvation Army yesterday, brings to his new office a long record of experience in the service of the Army.

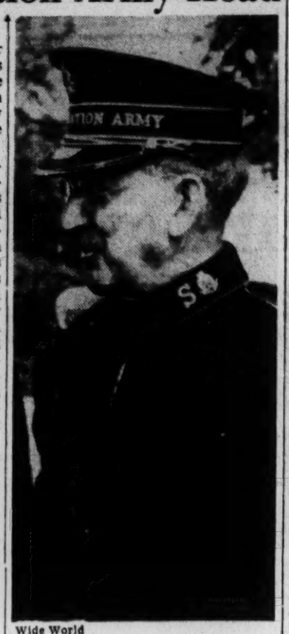
Known as a member of the progressive forces of the Army, General Carpenter received 16 years of training in the International Headquarters of the Army in London, following brief positions in the Melbourne, Australia, branches of the Army. In London, he was made a member of the Editorial Department, traveling extensively in England and on the Continent.

From London he was returned to Australia in 1923 where he became editor of the Army's Australian periodical. He was elevated to second in command of the territory of Australia after a short time.

In 1933 General Carpenter, as Lieutenant Commissioner, was made Territorial Commander of South America (East) with offices in Buenos Aires, and in 1937 he was appointed Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army for Canada, from which office he was elected General yesterday.

General Carpenter's literary record while connected with the Salvation Army has been marked by publication of several books, with a few on religious subjects. His volumes include "Miriam Boooth," and "Notable Officers of the Salvation Army."

As administrative and legal head of the Salvation Army in his new office, he will direct the world program of the Army's activities in 97 countries. He will also supervise publication of the Army's 120 periodicals and appoint officers.



Wide World

George L. Carpenter
Elected General by the Salvation Army High Council to succeed Evangeline Booth

Plattsburg 'War' a Draw

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Second Battle of Plattsburg, fought just 150 years after Colonial troops made history on the shores of Lake Champlain, ended today on a sodden, rain-drenched battle-field with 36,000 national guardsmen and 16,000 regulars locked in a bloodless, no-decision combat.

While reports filtering in from the "front" at dawn indicated an invading "Black" army of guardsmen had spent the night hammering a slowly yielding "blue" corps of regulars, umpires said no attempt would be made to decide "who won the war."

In a statement marking the end of hostilities, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, chalked the whole thing up to training and declared the most important object had been accomplished in teaching the men "what it's all about."

To the troops, rain-drenched and war-weary after two nights in the field with bare ground for a bed, the cessation of fighting meant immediate return to their home stations and a well-earned rest.

In the fighting yesterday, the invading "Black" army of guardsmen gradually pushed a numerically inferior "Blue" corps of regulars back six miles before the downpour slowed up the fighting.

The mechanized 7th Cavalry proved a potent weapon for the "Blues," circling the "Black" flanks in unexpected sorties to cut communication lines and raid bivouac areas.

Delinquency Cases Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Juvenile delinquency decreased 15 per cent in Philadelphia last year, the Municipal Court handling the smallest number of cases of that type since 1916, according to the annual report of the Court.

Juvenile cases disposed of during 1938 numbered 4,507 and capped a downward trend that has been steady over a period of eight years. Decrease for that time has been 39 per cent.

The trend is attributed to "the movement of an increasingly large proportion of the population to the suburbs and certain important changes in the composition and characteristics of the city population itself."

The decline has been aided by the steady decrease in the number of children of juvenile age, according to the report.

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue, New York

Wheat and Beef Bought

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25 (AP)—War fears in Europe have caused a great demand for Argentine wheat and beef, Government sources said here. More than 180,000 tons of wheat have been sold to European buyers in the last few days, it was said, and negotiations undertaken for large sales of beef.

"A Truly Delicious Drink"

Monitor-Reader Mrs. Bernice Sullivan of San Francisco, Calif., writes:

"I have found Cocomalt to be a truly delicious drink, for every member of my family, at any hour of the day. We would not be without it!"

(Posed by Professional Models)

Readers everywhere tell us that their children love the delicious chocolate-malt flavor of COCOMALT. Grown-ups, too! Because it is a grand drink, in either hot or cold milk, and the perfect beverage to serve with or between meals, or as a bedtime snack! You'll find COCOMALT at grocers everywhere.

COCOMALT *is a product of* R. B. DAVIS CO., *Hoboken, N. J.*

G. O. P. Committee To Stump U. S. In Behalf of House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Officials of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee will start early in September a three-months' campaigning tour in behalf of 1940 party candidates for election to the House.

Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania, Committee Chairman, said today he and Earl Venable, Committee Secretary, would "visit every State that offers any prospect whatever of Republican success." He added that States in the "Solid South" would not be visited.

"We have no intention of waiting around until after the next national convention to start our campaign," Mr. Ditter said. "It is under way now, and it is going to keep up until the next election."

The Chairman emphasized that he would take no part in any candidacy for the presidential nomination.

Predicting his Party would have a majority in the next House, Mr. Ditter said he had received "encouraging reports" from both industrial and agricultural sections. He added that "extremely good reports" had come from political workers in the Middle Western States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas.

Republican politicians here expressed interest in a party rally tomorrow at Dexter, Maine, in observance of "Hannibal Hamlin Dry," Hamlin, a native of Maine, was Vice-President in the first Lincoln Administration. House Minority Leader Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, will speak.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

war guilt squarely on the nation that fails to heed;

5. Commit the moral indignation of the powerful United States in advance against the nation which fails to listen:

6. Provide a ladder by which either country can gracefully step down from its high horse.

Method of Reconciliation

It is in this respect that Mr. Roosevelt's two communications offer a possible method of reconciliation, once one of the preliminary paths for meeting the immediate emergency have been taken. Mr. Roosevelt offers three such paths for settling the German-Polish dispute: direct discussion between the two governments, submission of the issues to arbitration; or conciliation through a disinterested third party, presumably a "traditionally neutral state" either of Europe or the New World. A significant footnote was added by Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, after the statement was given out, that in no case would Mr. Roosevelt accept himself the post of conciliator under the third proposal.

Another significant feature in the two notes was an indentic paragraph stressing the condition that "each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other."

This provision, emphasized also but in different words in the President' message to the King of Italy, was obviously inserted to preclude the possibility of a second Munich, or the swallowing up of Poland as was Czechoslovakia.

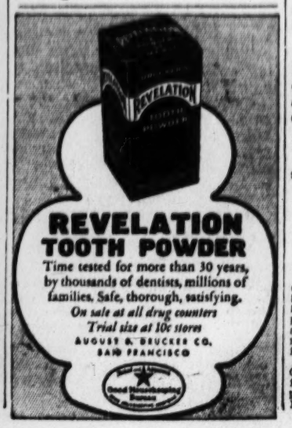
Embarrassing to Aggressor

With Europe poised on the brink of war, the Roosevelt messages make it as hard as any peace appeals could for an aggressor wantonly to take the plunge; at the same time their plausible nature makes it difficult for a diplomatic casuist to disregard them and still assume the role of fighting for "self-defense."

"The rank and file of the population of every nation, large and small, want peace," Mr. Roosevelt told the Polish President.

His longer communication to Chancellor Hitler urged that the two countries "refrain from any possible act of hostility for a reasonable period" offered three paths to peace; solemnly rejected the thought of war—when the same "ends and objectives so far as they are just and reasonable" could be satisfied through peaceful steps; and concluded with the promise that the American Government "still stands prepared to contribute its share to the solution of the problems which are endangering world peace in the form set forth in my message of April 14."

It is recalled here that in that message Mr. Roosevelt proposed an international conference to discuss and reduce armaments and open avenues of international trade, including sources of raw materials.



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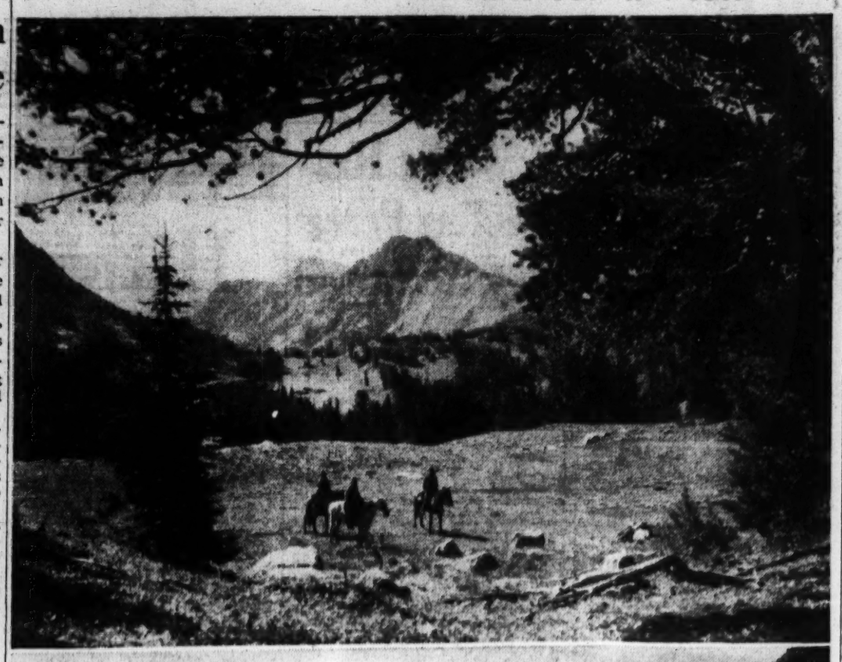

K. D. Swan, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

In Montana

Upper: Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest. Lower: Mountaineer Lake, Mission Mountains, Flathead National Forest

Scout Style of Journeying Calls Vacationer to Woods

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Wilderness Center, U. S.

Have you eaten flapjacks cooked while the air was tangy with frost and evergreens? Have you seen the print of deer hoofs fresh in wet sand beside a mountain stream? Do you want to?

The nights will be dark—but only until the sparks from the campfire fly higher than the treetops. The flutter of birds and the chatter of squirrels will announce the morning.

Breakfast will be flapjacks, trout freshly caught and fried golden brown.

Americans and their automobiles go so far and so fast that it is hard to realize that there are places where motor wheels will never roll, but which can nevertheless be reached. These are the wilderness areas of the national forests.

Wilderness means different things to different people; but whether you are tenderfoot or sourdough, you'll like the thought that somewhere the perfect beauty of the out-of-doors is being preserved forever. You can find it as the pioneers found it, and know that the coming generations will also be cheered by timberlands primeval.

Mountains are always the last frontiers to be tamed. Even when cities sit at their fet, they still keep in their heart some unconquerable wilderness where roads cannot go and earth will yield nothing to labor. So it is in the mountains of the West that the wilderness or primitive areas are found. The land so set aside is considered to give its highest form of service in an undeveloped and uninhabited condition.

According to the United States Forest Service, "wilderness areas will be characterized by primitive conditions of transportation and habitation." There are no roads, nor will there be, for automobiles, no summer dwellings, resorts, or organized camps. Commercial logging is excluded.

As there will be no highways in these wildernesses, likewise, excepting for emergencies, there will be no landing ports for airplanes.

Who hit on the happy thought of saving untouched some of our country? The idea seems to have originated within the Forest Service itself about 1925. Probably no one person can be given full credit, but among those who have given most active support to the idea are Robert Marshall, now Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, Washington, D. C., and Aldo Leopold and Robert Sterling Yard, members of the National Wilderness Society in the city of Washington.

In the 17 national forests of the Northern Rocky Mountains, there are 10 wilderness areas (3,476,000 acres in all). Included in these is the Selway-Bitterroot primitive area of 1,870,000 acres, one of the largest in the nation. In the State of Washington, 1,112,370 acres have been set aside, and 578,946 in Oregon, California in its high Sierras, and other States have virgin timberlands preserved.

There is romance even in the names: Absaroka Wilderness, Goat Rocks Primitive Area, Beartooth Wilderness, Spanish Peaks, Mission Mountains. The Eagle Cap primitive area with its 9,000-foot snow peaks is the last haunt of the big horn sheep in Oregon. On the Olympic peninsula in Washington, cedar trees are standing from which Indians may have taken bark for clothing long before the white man's time. Here also are Douglas fir centuries old and still vigorously growing.

Florida School Finds Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The University of Florida Trade and Industrial School closed its second annual summer school recently with a record of swift success.

The summer school was started last year as an experiment. It did so well, the State University and State Department of Education decided to continue it this year.

It was opened to meet the needs of training teachers in trade, industrial, and distributive education in the 12 states of the southern region; problems of the South have been emphasized.

Expansion of courses and teaching personnel brought teachers from 24 states and Puerto Rico for training this year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New Species of Seal Reported in Labrador

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie Museum has extended its sub-Arctic expedition in the wilds of Eastern Labrador a month to investigate reports of a possible new species of seal.

The Museum was advised by J. Kenneth Douty, its Curator of Mammology and co-leader of the expedition, that natives reported curious fresh-water seals, "larger, redder and of different shape" than those known in the interior of Labrador.

Lepke Gives Up To G-Man Hoover; Never Left N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The career of one of America's most spectacular and widely-publicized gangsters was seen as ended today with the arrest of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, object of a two-year international man-hunt, who surrendered to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here last night.

Reputed to be one of the coolest, most efficient racketeers ever to operate in the New York metropolitan area, Lepke revealed that during the entire hunt, organized on a scale hardly equalled in American criminal history, he had never left Manhattan, but had moved from hideout to hideout. It is believed, however, that with the FBI offering a $25,000 reward for his arrest and with the City of New York offering a like sum, the pressure became too heavy and Lepke surrendered rather than be betrayed by one of his associates.

Mr. Hoover said that in view of the fact Lepke had surrendered voluntarily, no reward would be paid.

Lepke, now in the custody of the United States Attorney John T. Cahill, is wanted by the Government on indictments charging violation of the Anti-Racket and Anti-Narcotic Laws.

Meanwhile, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, when informed of Lepke's arrest, declared it was now possible to proceed with the indictment which would remove the gangster from society permanently. Mr. Dewey, who is now passing a few days at his boyhood home in Owosso, Mich., has sought Lepke on indictments charging him with racketeering in the bakery and garment industries.

Mr. Dewey expressed the opinion that Lepke would be tried in the New York State Courts rather than in the federal courts, despite his surrender to a federal agent.

Second Third Term Ticket Files in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25—Nominating petitions have been filed with New Jersey's Secretary of State by four candidates for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, pledged to support President Roosevelt for a third term. Three of the group—Thomas C. Killough, John J. Wade, and Reynold Happel—are Union City residents, and the fourth is Joseph C. Tichey, of North Bergen.

The ticket is the second to be placed in nomination for election at the May primary next year when delegates to the two party conventions will be named.

A Republican slate composed of Mrs. Mary G. Roebling and Benjamin Kaufman, of Trenton; Henry W. Jeffers, of Plainsboro, and Claude C. Post of Butler, running under the designation "Thomas E. Dewey-for-President" slogan, filed petitions several weeks ago.

United States Role in Peace: Neutrality and the Soviets

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's peace message to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, while throwing the moral weight of the United States in the scale against resort to arms, serves to reveal the limitation under which the leaders of the American democracy must labor in any effort to further the cause of peace.

It is a curious fact that America's unilateral move for neutrality, as set forth in the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, while it arose from motives widely different from those of the bilateral agreement which the Soviet Government yesterday signed with National Socialist Germany, would have a strangely similar effect on the European democracies in the event of war.

In the Soviet-German pact Moscow, from which Britain and France had hoped for moral and material support against the onward rush of totalitarianism, in effect assures Germany against attack from Russia if Germany is involved singly or collectively in war.

Moscow in effect assures Germany that it will help no third party which may attack the Reich.

Moscow in effect assures Germany that Russia will not associate itself with any group of powers aimed directly or indirectly at the Reich.

Indirect Aid to Germany

In the unilateral American Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, which operates today, except for the expired "cash and carry" clause, the United States, from which Britain and France had hoped for moral and material support, virtually assures Germany that, in the event of declared warfare, America will refrain from aiding Britain and France with arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

America virtually assures Germany that such commodities will not be shipped either to Britain or France, or to any other points for transshipment to those countries.

America virtually assures Germany that neither in American ships, nor in ships of Britain or any other country will the United States allow arms, ammunition, or implements, ordered in America, to be shipped to the aid of Britain and France, as they were in the World War.

To bring this Neutrality Act into play it would presumably only be necessary for Germany to declare war on Britain or France or some nation allied to, or guaranteed by, these democratic countries.

The situation caused by the present Neutrality Act, therefore, while serving its purpose of assuring America's isolation, has implications seriously detrimental to the cause of peace, democracy and the great ideals that the American nation upholds.

It has now become clear that an act carrying such deep international implications as the American Neutrality Act cannot be considered merely from the point of view of America's isolation from conflict. Recent moves such as those which brought Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel successively within Germany's orbit have been effected not by warfare, but by a skillful accumulation of potential force at a given weak point at which it was deemed irresistible.

Last September the moral and physical force in possession of Britain, France, the United States, Russia and the smaller nations cooperating with them, if strategically placed, was overwhelming enough to halt any German dreams of aggression. But with the American quota of power eliminated by the Neutrality Act and the forces of European democracy not immediately available, the marshaling of German forces, with a few Hungarians and Poles on the Czech front was sufficient to bring the surrender of Prague.

The position today then, so long as power politics governs the situation—and America's Neutrality Act presumes that it does—is that America's military and naval forces are discounted as a factor in the peace group and therefore serve to increase the aggression group's weight in the balance. In other words, while America's isolation may be for the moment assured, the peculiar distribution of its forces is favorable to either the speedy crushing of some weaker nation, or, in the event of resistance, the outbreak of general warfare.

America Immobilized

The fact that America is immobilized, as far as its influence in the present world balance is concerned, until reconsideration of the Neutrality Act is possible with the new session of Congress next January, or earlier in the event of a special session, is necessarily a vital factor in the calculations of Herr Hitler, who, in his policy of sudden overwhelming moves, measures his plans by a matter of days, or even hours.

Poland Protests to Danzig On Nazi Leader's Promotion

DANZIG, Aug. 25 (AP) — Poland protested today to the Danzig Senate against the elevation of Nazi District Leader Albert Forster as Chief of State of the Free City.

Well-informed sources said it was unlikely that the Polish note would be answered.

The Danzig Vorposten, Nazi organ in the Free City, described the Senate's action yesterday as the "final prelude" to the return of Danzig to Germany.

Poland also protested against what it described as an attack on Polish management of the Free City railroads through the arrest of a number of railroad men.

[Herr Forster's appointment, said the Dienst aus Duetschland, "changes, practically speaking, all special arrangements which resulted from the Versailles stipulations and frees Danzig" from all relationship to Poland.

"In the German view there exists no doubt that this new legal situation is only a stage of transition from which the sovereign Danzig could undertake the fulfillment of her demands for return to the Reich," it continued.

"Thereby the Danzig question has advanced to an all-decisive stage."]

Flags were ordered out today to welcome the German cruiser Schleswig Holstein which is making a formal visit announced some weeks ago. The ship which carries four 11-inch guns and ten 9.8-inch guns has 750 men aboard.

Gauleiter Albert Forster, Adolf Hitler's representative in the Free City who yesterday became head of the Government as well as the Party, was scheduled to exchange visits with the commander of the vessel.

Also included in the festivities despite the tense situation was the Polish Commissioner General, Marian Chodacki. He was scheduled to exchange visits with the commander of the ship along with the League of Nations High Commissioner, the President of the Senate, and the President of the joint Polish Danzig Harbor Board.

Paris Is Dimming Its Bright Lights

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—They are putting out the bright lights of Paris today.

Beginning with the Opera House in the heart of the city, workmen are moving along the Grand Boulevard disconnecting the street lights and mounting small lamps that shed a narrow pin-like beam.

In the railroad stations the overhead lights have been extinguished and blue lamps put in their place.

Trains also are being equipped with blue lights and the shades drawn for night travel.

Insurance Official Defends Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Paul M. Burnett, Chairman of the Board of the Monumental Life Insurance Company, defended vigorously today loans he obtained from his own company in the name of his secretary, Miss Irene Reaney.

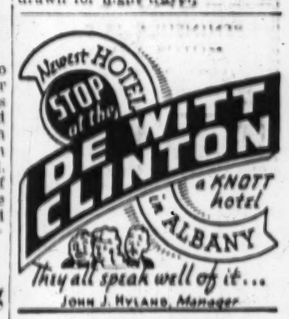
Mr. Burnett testified, in reply to questions by Gerhard Gesell, counsel for the National Economic Committee, that he signed without reading a company financial report in 1933 which declared the concern had made no loans to officers, directors, or stockholders.

Mr. Burnett said he was "surprised at what you are making out of this," inasmuch as the loans had been made on adequate collateral and interest and principal had been paid.

Gas Trucks Called Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Transportation of gasoline in motor tanks on the highways of North Carolina is a menace to public safety and municipalities should enact ordinances prohibiting such tanks from traversing the business districts and densely populated areas of all cities and towns through which they pass, the Mecklenburg Grand Jury recently declared.



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Behind the Headlines

Soviet signing of pact with Reich puts Russia in position of joining anti-comintern front.

Japan becomes ally of nation friendly to Jews —Japan found holding bag in Far East.

Despite the undoubted seriousness of the present situation, there are aspects of it which seem like pages out of "Alice in Wonderland."

Russia, forefront of international Communism, has thrown its influence on the side of the anti-Communist alliance. As one commentator has put it, with some exaggeration, "Russia has signed the anti-Comintern pact."

Russia, which has been fighting and is still fighting a fierce but undeclared war with Japan in eastern Asia, has concluded a nonaggression and trade agreement with Japan's "natural" ally, Germany.

Russia, which consistently has opposed any German interference with the territorial integrity of Poland, apparently has acquiesced in German domination of the country—at what price is not yet evident.

Germany, avowed leader in the world struggle against Communism, whose Führer has said that any understanding with Soviet Russia would be the end of

Wide World

Ribbentrop Molotoff

They Signed a Pact

Germany, has reached such an understanding.

Germany, arch-persecutor of the Jews, has made a deal with Russia, which is, perhaps, the furthest of any country from persecuting the Jews.

Japan, which claims it has been helping Germany and Italy to stem the tide of Russian Communism, finds Germany is perfectly willing to pledge itself not to go to war against Russia.

Italy, which even earlier than Germany was heading the coalition against international Communism, had had to acquiesce in a weakening of that coalition.

Pledge of Peace

There are other ironies, of a more general nature, in the situation.

Absurd as the thing may sound on the face of it, Europe has been thrown into turmoil because two nations have signed an agreement not to attack each other, and to increase their interchange of trade and commerce. What in itself would appear to be a highly desirable and peaceable arrangement has been greeted as a menace of war.

There is widespread dismay because the traditional balance of power in Europe has been destroyed, but a few years ago the traditional balance of power system was in disrepute because it had failed to prevent, and perhaps precipitated, the World War.

Where Shall We Turn?

In the midst of this mass of contradictions, what are we to conclude? Is the universe as topsy-turvy as it seems?

A glance at the world picture reveals an apparent lack of principle—with a capital P. We look for absolute truths, and we find half-truths and contradictions. Where shall we turn for evidence of sanity and reasonableness and fair dealing?

Gradual Unfolding

First, of course, we must look within ourselves. Do we believe physical force and military might must be the final arbiters in human affairs? Then we shall see them as such, and tremble in their presence.

Do we believe men are liars and scoundrels, incapable of keeping their word in good faith? Then we shall see them as such, and expect to suffer from their duplicity.

Shall we not rather deny that might makes right, and affirm the power of intelligence to find the solution to every human problem?

Shall we not rather dispute the evidence that men are subject to the whims of ambitious despots, and proclaim we are captains of our fate?

Shall we not rather realize that here is a power stronger than any human design, than any earthly will, and joyfully await the universal recognition of its potency?

Then, instead of bewailing the disappearance of an Old World pattern, we shall stand as eager witnesses of a changing scene, and watch the gradual unfolding of a better scheme of things.

Rex Miller

How Security Law Changes Affect Those About to Retire

These are questions and answers prepared by the Social Security Board explaining changes in the Social Security Act made by the last Congress.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

Question—How do the old-age insurance amendments affect workers now already 65 or approaching that age?

Answer—Through certain changes in the law, older workers now have an opportunity to get monthly benefits, whereas under the original law no one who became 65 before 1941 could qualify for monthly payments. Instead, they received lump-sum payments equal to 3½ per cent of their total wages.

Question — What are these changes?

Answer—First, the requirement for receiving monthly benefits have been lowered for those retiring in the early years. Second, the provision which excluded wages earned after 65 from counting toward benefits has been removed; this change is made effective as of Jan. 1, 1939.

Monthly Benefits

Question—What are the requirements for receiving monthly benefits beginning in January, 1940?

Answer—To receive such benefits as soon as they become payable next year, a worker must have reached 65 and retired; he must have been employed in work covered by the system for six calendar quarters after 1936, and in each of these quarters his covered wages must have come to at least $50.

Question—Will the Social Security Board continue to authorize the payment of "lump sums" to workers reaching the age of 65?

Answer—No. The payment of lump sums of this nature stopped when the amendments were signed. With the removal of the "stop-date" at age 65, all workers in covered employment, regardless of age, nowk have an opportunity to build up enough wage credits to qualify for monthly retirement benefits.

Under Old Law

Question—Take the case of a man who has been earning $75 a month regularly since 1936. He will be 65 on Dec. 31, 1939. What would he have received under the old plan and what will he get under the amendments?

Answer—If the act had not been changed, he could have received only a lump sum of 3½ per cent of his total wages of $2,700, or $94.50. Under the amended program he can get $23.17 a month for the rest of his life, beginning with Jan. 1, 1940, provided he retires on reaching 65. In addition, if his wife is 65 she will receive $11.58 a month, making a monthly total of $34.75.

Question—If a man working throughout 1937 reached 65 in January, 1938, and received a lump-sum payment but kept on working at $75 a month, could he qualify for benefits under the amendments?

Answer—Yes. Wages earned in covered employment after Dec. 31, 1936, and before a person became 65 now count toward old-age monthly benefits, regardless of the payment of a lump sum. After Jan. 1, 1939, employment after age 65 also counts toward benefits. Although the worker in the case cited would not get credit for the wages he earned during the year between his 65th birthday and Jan. 1, 1939, he would still have enough wage credits to get a monthly benefit Jan 1, 1940, provided he retired.

What Adjustment?

Question—In the event that a man who has received a lump-sum payment qualifies for monthly benefits, what adjustment will be made with respect to the money already paid him?

Answer—The amount of the lump-sum payment will be deducted from his monthly payments.

Question—A man earning $40 a month became 65 in April, 1938, and received a lump sum. He then stopped work. But if he goes back to the same job in January, 1940, can he get monthly benefits?

Answer—Yes. With the wage credits earned before he quit work in 1938 he will, if he goes back to work, have enough credits to get a monthly benefit before the end of 1940. The lump sum he received in 1938 would be deducted from his monthly benefits.

Question—Must a worker retire in order to receive his monthly benefits?

Answer—Yes. But under the revised law his 65th birthday does not necessarily mark the end of his participation in the insurance plan. He will continue to accumulate wage credits as long as he works in a job covered by the program, no matter how old he is.

Question—May a person receiving old-age benefits return to his job at any time?

Answer—He may; but he will not receive monthly payments for the months he works in employment covered by the plan for more than $15 a month.

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Convicts to Talk In Bridges Probe

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harry Bridges' deportation hearing, now in its seventh week, moves from Angel Island to San Quentin Prison Aug. 25 to take testimony of two convicts.

The San Quentin hearing was ordered by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, who is presiding at the hearing, on petition of defense attorneys who hope to obtain from the convicts, Earl King and Ernest G. Ramsay, testimony to support their contention that "improper inducements" were offered King and Ramsay for evidences against Mr. Bridges, whom the Government seeks to deport to his native Australia for alleged membership in a party seeking violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Ramsay's wife, Gwendolyn, testified Aug. 24 that Larry Doyle, will-o'-the-wisp figure in the Bridges case, made an effort to get Ramsay to attest that Mr. Bridges attended Communist meetings.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, of the University of Oregon Law School, and west coast arbitrator of waterfront disputes, testified Mr. Bridges' reputation for truth and veracity was good, especially in the longshore industry.

Maryland Can Tax U. S. Beneficiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENBELT, Md. — Residents of Greenbelt, the Federal Government's model low-cost housing development in Prince George's County, are residents of Maryland and are liable for the payment of taxes on personal property and automobiles, William C. Walsh, Attorney General, has ruled.

The Attorney General's opinion followed the request of Ogle Marbury, counsel for the Board of County Commissioners of Prince George's County, for a ruling on whether the Board had the power to assess the personal property of Greenbelt residents for the purpose of State and county taxation.

Mr. Walsh held that it was "abundantly clear" that the Federal Government, which acquired the title to the experimental town, did not assert exclusive jurisdiction over the lands comprising the town of Greenbelt or the residents thereon.

New Movie Star, and a Starlet

MGM by Clarence Bull

Greer Garson

Carolyn Lee

Greer Garson of 'Chips' Fame To Play in 'Susan and God'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Greer Garson waited long enough for that chance in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." But when it came, she feels now, it was worth the waiting.

For Miss Garson was in Hollywood, and signed to appear in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, for something like a year before they thought of her for Chips' wife. Even after she came back from the assignment—the picture was made in England—she warned the studio press department not to blow any bugles.

"It's just a very little part," she said. "No one will notice the five or ten minutes of playing I do in the picture."

She was mistaken about that, of course. Just about everyone noticed that bit of playing; and so Miss Garson was immediately set to play in a picture called "Remember," in which she plays opposite Robert Taylor and Lew Ayres— and roles of that sort aren't handed out to players who haven't shown anything.

Belfast Irish

Miss Garson is Belfast Irish, and has played a few years on the London stage. She was in "Street Scene," Bernard Shaw's "Too True To Be Good," "Accent On Youth," "Mademoiselle," and some others. For the first television theater she played Viola in "Twelfth Night," and did a turn in Shaw, and in a play called "The Lover."

She has never employed an agent. She was seen by the head of the Metro studios in a play called "Old Music," in London, and after a bit of dickering back and forth over the telephone between the studio man in Paris and her mother in London, the deal was made for her to come to America. Then followed that long Hollywood wait. No one paid any attention to her, and if it hadn't been for the British people she knew in the place, it might have been a pretty bad time for her. But she weathered it, and then came "Chips." You might as well say then came success.

Her next picture is to be "Susan and God." She doesn't think it will be quite like the stage version; but she says the studio seems really hopeful of getting it into shape for the screen.

Likes New York Stage

Most of all, she'd like to play on the New York stage. More, even, than to return to the London stage. Asked why, she had a number of reasons. Not so much on account of the plays themselves, because she thinks the two cities play pretty much the same things from time to time. And not because she didn't have a good time on the London stage; for she did.

"New York," she says, "is just a better theater town, I guess. In London, when people go to the theater, they're too apt to call up some friends and say, 'Why don't you come over for dinner tonight? Maybe we'll go to a show.' But in New York they say, 'Have you seen that swell play at the National? Let's go tonight. We can pick up dinner on the way.'

"Maybe that isn't quite fair," she smiled, "but there's an element of truth in it all the same."

You'll never know it until you see her in a technicolor picture, but Miss Garson has red hair that she says is Florentine, and green eyes.

* * *

New Child Star

Carolyn Lee, who is just 4, has been playing with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Allan Jones in a Paramount picture called "Are Husbands Necessary?" As usual, when a new child player of talent is discovered, she just stole the picture.

Though Carolyn is a child actress of rare talent, she has never done any stage or motion picture work before. She can neither dance nor sing. She is the daughter of a steel executive. He wants his daughter at home. And Carolyn wants to be home, too. Hollywood was a lark which she enjoyed; but she doesn't intend to make a career of it. Or so, at any rate, the studio people say. Just now they're trying their best to get her back. I think they will.

Youth Carries Off Scholarship At Akron for Aeronautical Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron women, loyal to the cause of aviation, have added another feather to their caps here in the establishment of a scholarship for the young Akron man who shows the most aptitude for aeronautical engineering.

Called the Ruth Dugan scholarship, after the woman who started the idea and donated the initial fund, it was presented here to Earl Rottmayer, a boy who has been interested in flying and aeronautical pursuits since childhood. The scholarship entitles him to a year and a half study at any aeronautical engineering school. The award was made by the President of the Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautics Association, to which Mrs. Dugan belongs, on the occasion of the birthday of Orville Wright, aviation pioneer. Wright's birthday has been named National Aviation Day by authorities in Washington.

Mr. Rottmayer learned to pilot his own plane some years ago at an Akron airport. He has selected the University of Michigan as the institution at which he will take his aeronautical course. He will enter next February, after completing work at the Guggenheim Airship Institute here, where he has been studying under Dr. Theodore Troller, resident director.

He graduated from Akron University last June, and since then he has been following his chosen profession, working on wind tunnel and whirling arm tests at the Guggenheim Institute.

Equity Suspends Sophie Tucker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — Sophie Tucker, stage veteran, has been indefinitely suspended from Actors' Equity Association on the charge of "treason," it was announced today. Her offense was the acceptance of a charter from the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, stagehands' union, after her own union had been expelled from the parent actors' body, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America (4A's).

Miss Tucker's suspension places her in a sort of professional quarantine which prevents other Equity members taking part in any production in which she appears.

Meanwhile, the stagehands' union has threatened to call a strike of its own if Equity insists on punishing Miss Tucker. If this occurs, Hollywood actors are expected to walk out in retaliation.

The trial of Harry Richmond, associated with Miss Tucker in the A. F. A., has been set for Sept. 25.

Teachers Urge Labor to Patch Up Differences

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor-affiliated American Federation of Teachers, rushing toward adjournment of its five-day national convention, prepared today to install a new president, Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University's Teachers College.

Dr. Counts, an instructor in educational sociology, last night defeated incumbent Dr. Jerome Davis, former Yale University instructor, for the post by a vote of 344 to 320.

Dr. Counts told the federation today "our society is apparently going to deep into a crisis."

He outlined a "comprehensive program of education designed to sustain and advance the cause of democracy during this critical period."

The Federation urged peace between the divided faction of America's labor movement in a resolution calling for a "vigorously prosecuted effort" toward settling differences between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In another resolution, the teachers asked that the Dies Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities be "liberalized and broadened and its methods be revised."

The group also went on record in favor of a "consumers' boycott of all goods produced in Germany, Italy and Japan."

Board Ignores Court Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board Aug. 24 ordered the Stewart Die Casting Corporation, Chicago, to reinstate with back pay 165 employees who the Board held were discriminated against because of a strike which included a 26-hour sit-down demonstration.

Several months ago the Supreme Court voided a Board order for reinstatement of sit-down strikers at the Fansteel Corporation in Chicago, and declared sit-down strikes were illegal.

In announcing its order in the Stewart case, the Board made no reference to the Fansteel decision, but said the sit-down strike at the Stewart Corporation was "devoid of violence or destruction of property."

Remington-Rand Again Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board announced Aug. 24 the issuance of a complaint charging Remington Rand, Inc., with fostering company-controlled unions of its workers and with discrimination against an American Federation of Labor union, the Remington Rand Joint Protective Board of the District Council Office Equipment Workers.

Convicts 'Streamlined'

FOLSOM PRISON, Calif. (AP)—Sartorial streamlining is in the offing at Folsom Prison. Prison officials decided to supply the 2,900 convicts with "form-fitting" outfits tailored to order—but in just one color, slate gray.

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Outlet for Surplus Cotton Is Seen Right in South Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25—The cotton farmer offers the biggest untapped market for the disposition of America's cotton surplus, according to J. E. McDonald, State Agriculture Commissioner.

"In the home of the cotton farmer himself there is a vast and almost illimitable market for the cotton he grows," Mr. McDonald said. "Merely filling the needs of farm families for towels, pillowcases, mattresses, cotton clothing, and other household articles would take up hundreds of thousands of bales of surplus cotton each year," he pointed out.

"This increase in cotton consumption cannot come until the income of the cotton farmer is raised, but in considering the problems of agricultural surpulses, we must pay close attention to the market which would be provided by giving farmers more money to spend for articles which other citizens consider necessities of life."

Mr. McDonald pointed out three hopeful signs along the economic horizon for the increased consumption of cotton.

In Texas, there have been several attempts to perfect the use of fireproofed cotton as an insulation material.

"The United States Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have demonstrated that as an insulation material cotton is more effective and cheaper than either mineral wool or ground cork which are now in wide usage, Mr. McDonald declared.

The discovery of simple processes for the fire-proofing of cotton will enhance the movement to use cotton as an insulation material. Experiments are now being conducted at Taylor and Houston by which a simple chemical fireproofing process can be applied to cotton at a low cost.

The spread of air-conditioning with the resultant demand for more insulation fabrics will offer a broad market for the fireproofed cotton, Mr. McDonald believes. It is possible that this outlet will take up as much as 300,000 bales per year of the current surplus of American cotton.

Mr. McDonald estimates that a similar amount of cotton—300,000 bales a year—could be consumed by having cotton widely used as a bagging material.

When the cotton is turned out by the gins, it is wrapped in a bagging material. At the present time jute, much of which is imported from India, is the outstanding bagging material.

The chief reason for the popularity of jute as a bagging material is that its weight is greater than cotton bagging. Cotton is sold by gross weight, with the weight of the bagging included in the price paid, so cotton farmers prefer the heavier jute material.

Representative H. P. Fulmore (D) of South Carolina has tried unsuccessfully to pass a law in Congress requiring cotton sales by net weight. If such a measure is put into practice, there would be an immediate increase in the sales of cotton bagging, Mr. McDonald predicted.

The third new use of cotton envisioned by the State Commissioner is the replacement of jute as a base material on linoleum rugs. The development of this new market would increase cotton consumption substantially, he said.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 (AP)—Expansion of scientific research to find new uses for cotton was disclosed today by Lawrence W. Bass, assistant director at Mellon Institute.

Dr. Bass said eight research scientists have been engaged here to aid in developing new uses for lint, seed and even cotton stalks, and the number of cotton fellowships at Southern colleges probably will be increased next year.

"Faced with huge over-production and large inventories plus severe competition from substitute materials, cotton has no other hope for regaining economic health than to dig up some new jobs for itself," Dr. Bass said.

Handled through the Cotton Research Foundation, the program has already developed such products as oil-free cottonseed meal and an effective sweeping compound from seed hull bran.

Projects under way include the production from hulls of activated carbon of the type useful for gas masks, and finding of uses for gossypol, a toxic material present in cotton seed.

The program envisages discovery of new methods of processing cottonseed meats with a view to using them to produce glues, plastics and coatings.

Institute Trains Peace Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y.—The fifth annual Leadership Institute on international problems sponsored by the New Jersey Council on International Relations opened here Aug. 25 with a large number of boys and girls of high school and early college age studying in a general theme of "Building a Foundation Structure for World Peace."

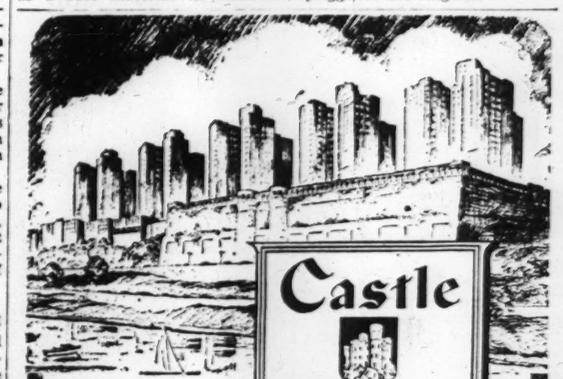
Designed "to help young people understand more clearly the perplexing problems relating to international affairs so that they may go back to their respective communities as leaders of young people's groups in furthering the cause of world peace," the conference is supported by women's clubs, service clubs, teachers association, churches, high schools, colleges, and peace councils, which give scholarships to enable the young people to attend.

The institute, which will end on Sept. 1, will study political, religious, economic and educational aspects of the world peace problem.

A special week-end conference for adult leaders is also on here, with many club leaders from New York City present.

Most Efficient Destroyer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced today that the destroyer Pillsbury, for the second consecutive year, won first place in communications efficiency competition among destroyers of the Asiatic fleet for the fiscal year 1939. The ship was commanded by Lieut. Commander Alva J. Spriggs, of Los Angeles.



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NEW YORK CITY

Thomas Blasts Stalin's Action In U. S. Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Declaring that the Russo-German trade and non-aggression pacts "must be understood as a logical development of the self-interest of totalitarian states," Norman Thomas, Socialist leader in the United States, was out today with a bitter blast at the Stalin dictatorship and a warning to this country against embroilment in any collective action with European governments.

Russia's understanding with the Berlin-Rome Axis constitutes "the kind of alliance which will easily give to the powers concerned the mastery of Europe and Asia," Mr. Thomas held in a New York radiocast last night.

"Today international Communism's major preoccupation is with the power of totalitarian Russia under Stalin's dictatorship rather than with any type of Marxism," he continued. "That is why the effort of Stalinists to present the final conflict as the struggle between Fascism and Communism is at once pathetically and dangerously false. Rather is it true that Democracy and Socialism must struggle against both the Black Fascism and the Red.

The Nazi-Soviet pact, Mr. Thomas held, had its parallel in some of the unions of this country, "where Communists will make any sort of alliance with any sort of group that will further their power."

The American League for Peace and Democracy concluded arrangements for a street demonstration tomorrow with a police permit to march between Madison Square Park and Washington Square to the theme of "United We Stand For Peace." Thumbs down on participation in the demonstration was immediately announced by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, who characterized the League as "a spoke in the Communist wheel."

Simultaneously the Nation and the New Republic, leading liberal organs, led this week's issues with denunciations of the Stalin-Hitler treaty, the former editorializing that the "Red Star and Swastika" understanding had "given Hitler a colossal diplomatic victory and laid foundations for another Munich," and the latter similarly characterizing the pact as "Stalin's Munich."

Haven of Quiet at New York Fair

D. E. Kane, Lifshey Studio

Christian Science Building

Upper: Exterior view revealing circular construction with glass wall extending from each side of the main entrance. It was designed as a showroom for authorized Christian Science literature and as a restful gathering place for visitors. Lower: Interior view showing some of the mural plaques, each symbolizing an exhibit placed in a showcase directly below it. The pavilion also includes a display of the newspaper policy of The Christian Science Monitor.

Visitors Throng Christian Science Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — Large throngs of visitors, far exceeding the expectations of exhibit officials, have been drawn to the Christian Science Building at the New York World's Fair, it was announced by Harry Frank Rose, chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the Fair.

Designed as a showroom for authorized Christian Science literature and as a restful gathering place for visitors to the Fair, the building has attracted more than 300,000 persons during the little more than three months of the Fair's existence. As registered by the electric "counting eyes" placed above the main entrance, the weekday average is between 4,000 and 5,000, while on Saturday and Sunday, between 12,000 and 15,000 persons a day is the normal attendance.

Correct Impressions Found

Exhibit officials have expressed pleasure at the large measure of success the pavilion has had in correcting false impressions of Christian Science. Many visitors have approached attendants and told them that the building and its displays have corrected misapprehensions.

Circular in shape and with glass walls extending from each side of the main entrance, the pavilion is finished in three tones of blue, with a rotunda that rises 30 feet high and is 40 feet in diameter.

Constructed to reflect an atmosphere of peace and quiet, the decorations and inscriptions in the interior are colored in three shades of soft blue, starting in a deeper hue near the floor and shading off to a faint blue tint on the ceiling, where a silver star reflects the beams of a suspended lamp.

Murals of Work

In a circular case in the center of the rotunda is an exhibit of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and Mrs. Eddy's other writings.

Starting at the left and sweeping around the whole interior in large lettering is the inscription, "How Christian Science Is Helping to Build the World of Tomorrow." Below this are 10 mural plaques, each showing some type of activity demonstrating the helpful influence of Christian Science and each symbolizing the exhibit placed in a showcase directly below it.

The pavilion includes an attractive display of the constructive newspaper policy of The Christian Science Monitor, giving attention also to its advertising and to its unusual circulation, which takes the paper to 120 countries.

The building also contains two Christian Science reading rooms, rest and meeting rooms. It is staffed by 35 regular hosts, hostesses, librarians, and attendants.

A feature of the interior of the pavilion is a painting of Mary Baker Eddy, who is shown standing on the balcony of Pleasant View in Concord. It was specially painted for the exhibit by Jean Jacques Pfister.

The building architect was W. Pope Barney of Philadelphia. The interior decorations were done by Mrs. Gloria Finck Sloan. Mrs. Marian Barney designed the murals, which were painted by Charles Crist. The James P. Rice Construction Company was the builder.

Jobless Folk Form Co-operative And Produce Hosiery at Union Wage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The launching of the fourth co-operative, worker-owned textile mill here within six months is attracting attention among business men, who for several years have been watching knitting companies move out of Philadelphia for southern locations. That the co-operative mills are all due to the zeal of one Philadelphia minister in behalf of stranded operatives, adds to the interest in the experiment.

About 500 men and women textile workers, trained people left idle by the closing or removal of mills, are benefited by these co-operatives, which are furnishing regular work at union wages in spite of the supposed slack demand for products. The minister, who formed the first co-operative with 50 of his parishioners, is the Rev. David C. Colony, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in the factory district of Kensington. He had been rector there only a little more than a year when the plight of the hosiery workers in his parish caused him to take action. The result was the Colony Hosiery Corporation, in which all of the common stock is owned by the workers in equal shares. The superintendent and other management officers are equal sharers and receive simply the average weekly wage of a machine operator for running the plant, which is equipped with reconditioned machinery. The entire output of the plant is bought by a hosiery distributor and the mill is running full time. The workers each subscribed $200 in cash capital for the establishment of the business.

There has been no opposition from organized hosiery manufacturers to the spread of the co-operatives in Philadelphia.

Fresh Meaning For U. S. Flag In New Orleans

(Continued from Page 1)

very place names show you how some of the mightiest monarchs of history were struggling to carve this new continent into conflicting states. There are very few places which make the American flag seem so completely worthy of our devotion, because here you see most clearly what a Republic of United States means.

The Emblem of a Dream

Or what it might mean, for our flag is still the emblem of a dream. As I sit in a Louisiana park I can't say "Old Glory" is yet a symbol of honest government. Practically every newspaper offered me on the streets writes of graft in high places. As I stand here in the square where the Louisiana Purchase was put into effect, where the French flag was run down and the American flag run up, I cannot say our emblem is a token of civic integrity. Honesty in government is not what distinguishes America from Europe. In that respect, the flags of Denmark, Norway, and Holland have a right to fly higher than ours.

Nor can I say that our flag is yet an emblem of human equality, for on the street car that brought me to Jackson Square I saw that members of one group of American citizens, representing 39 per cent of all the people in this state, had only four back seats to ride on, while for citizens from the other groups were reserved 24 seats. If the French flag had never been lowered in New Orleans and if the same spirit which now dominates the Seine and Rhone dominated this part of the Mississippi Valley there might be more equality among citizens than under our own flag.

I cannot say either as I sit here amid the beauty and fragrance of New Orleans's abounding flowers that our flag is predominantly a symbol of aesthetic excellence! America is as beautiful a continent as any on the globe, but parts of it have been made hideous by man. Many Americans make and appreciate beauty, but seeking beauty is not yet a general American imperative. The Nazi banner of Adolf Hitler waves over less man-made hideousness in form, color, and song, than does our own flag.

Not Sign of Equality

Nor is "Old Glory" yet a sign of equitable distribution of prosperity. If on an evening after the flag is taken down from Jackson Park and reverently laid away, you should stand near garbage cans lined on the sidewalk curbing you would see American citizens going from can to can with dilapidated carts or old gunny sacks to pick over the garbage with their hands, in hopes of finding something of value. You could read also in an official local publication that most people in this part of the United States are absolutely propertyless, that a large number of agricultural workers receive $38 a year each and that the southeastern part of America is so poor it can't erect schools in many of its communities.

In an assembly of the emblems of the western nations, the Stars and Stripes would have many reasons to apologize, and in a contest for civic achievements among the peoples Old Glory would have many an occasion to look up to other flags.

So it is with no vanity or bragging, but with humble pride, deserved gratitude and inspiring hope that I stand before my flag here in New Orleans. Even amid our failures I see that our democracy has wrought greater achievements than any other type of society. In spite of all our defects, it provides a greater degree of self-government, more equality of opportunity and more harmony among a larger number of people than has ever been the case before.

Our separate states are equal to European countries in size. They differ greatly in number of inhabitants, interests and even racial composition. Yet they voluntarily united, maintain self-government and co-operate in almost every field without coercion. Our only peer in this achievement is the British Empire.

No Unity in Europe

Statesmen have made several colossal and magnificant attempts to establish unity and co-operation in Europe, but never succeeded. That key continent of the world has never reached permanent unity either through voluntary co-operation or by force. Alexander gave the world a few years of unity through force. The Caesers imposed unity through force for a little longer period; Charlemagne through his army had very brief success. Charles the Fifth's coersive efforts completely failed. Napoleon had a flash of phenomenal success by means of force, but saw European unity crumble under his eyes. After his failure the Holy Alliance tried and failed. Neither as a result of coercion or agreement has Europe ever enjoyed enduring unity. Every experiment ended in ruin. Mankind seemed doomed to consume its power in wars.

Then the Americans dreamed that in a new world they could establish a commonwealth of brotherhood and peace. And they tried it. But the attempt was almost wrecked here at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Spain claimed the whole southern area from Florida to California. Its flags long waved in this square. French flags also flew here. And after the French relinquished claims to an area stretching from the Gulf to Canada, that would have shut the American Republic off from all westward expansion, Great Britain tried to capture the mouth of the Mississippi by force. General Jackson, by a heroic resistance prevented this, and it was then he declared, "The Union must be preserved."

Comes the Greatest Test

This was clear to all loyal, objective Americans, but a few years later came the greatest test of all. The Union had been strengthened and vastly extended, all foreign influence had been eliminated, and we had definitely established that America is for the Americans. We had rounded out the Northwest and Southwest corners as we wished, taken Texas and enlarged New Mexico. We had been bold and ruthless but at least we had an enormous, exceedingly rich land, stretching from ocean to ocean, with every great river running untrammeled to the sea, and in which we could develop our free, self-governing brotherhood. Then we almost ruined it because of conflicting internal ambitions. We started on Europe's age-old road. Texas ran up its own flag, so did Louisiana, and there was the Confederate flag besides. Our republic split into pieces. We resembled the Blakans. The Mississippi was like the Danube. It was controlled by three separate regimes. A third of the Americans were trying to break away from the others; the majority were trying to force the minority to stay with them. They vowed, "The Union must be preserved."

No history book reveals how terribly bitter this conflict was. One must come here to see it—and feel it. One must go from city to city, from capital to capital and study the monuments. Nothing in all our history seems to have entered so deeply into the hearts of our Southern brothers and sisters as that war.

Their chief glory seems to be in that colossal struggle for separation. Their pride is to write in stone how these American destroyed other Americans. At crossroads, even now 75 years after peace was concluded, new monuments recall how little companies of their boys saved their land from multitudes "of the enemy." We other Americans were the enemy.

I don't believe there is a city or county here that doesn't do honor to the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. There are Jeff Davis highways, streets, squares, parks, public buildings, monuments. He is the hero of the South. I think to most of our brothers and sisters here he is the personification of nobility and devotion, second only to the great soldier and educator, Robert E. Lee.

But Shadow Is Shining

The attempt at secession still seems to most Southerners a supremely noble defense of freedom. The action of our Northern States still seems to many Southerners an unqualified case of selfish coercion. That war and its outcome, especially the decade of corrupt Northern domination following them, have cast their shadow over the whole country. Every act, every aspect of life here, art, literature, business, spiritual things, economics, politics, are all affected by them. The statues and street names in the South speak against us other Americans, just as statues and street names in Budapest against the Germans, or songs and statues in Serbia against the Turks. It would be difficult to imagine a more terrible abyss, than was symbolized by the Confederate flag that for four years flew over Louisiana.

But even that has not destroyed the Union. It did not convert America into Europe. We are still a self-governing Republic of United States. Old monuments may stand new monuments may rise, but rancors are becoming milder. The youth of the South are disarding these as they do old furniture. Month by month contact between North and South is becoming closer.

The countless trains, trucks, autos, farm machinery, factory products, credits, buyers and laborers crossing the old chasm is filling it up. Four score and seven years after the Union was established, its perpetuation seemed doubtful. It is no longed in doubt as far as this menace is concerned. That question is as definitely settled as the claims of the Spanish, French, Mexicans, or British in Louisiana.

Such is the message of New Orleans. It has had ten flags, but now one is permanent and supreme. In Asia, Africa, Europe there is terrible rivalry; in America we have essential harmony and much liberty. This flag over Jackson Square, represents both an achievement and a promise. Its achievement is peace on a continent; its promise is that we shall turn this continent into an abode of brothers and sisters.

'The Union Must Be Preserved'

Keystone

Statue of President Jackson in New Orleans

Historic Jackson Square has seen 10 flags, and here the meanings of the Stars and Stripes gains fresh importance

Hoving Heads Fifth Avenue Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Walter Hoving, head of Lord & Taylor, has been elected President of the Fifth Avenue Association, it was announced by Harris A. Dunn, Chairman of the Association's Board, today.

Mr. Hoving, who has been a member of the organization's Board of Directors, will succeed Capt. William J. Pedrick, who has headed the association for 21 years, and who resigned to devote more time to his business.

Mr. Hoving was named to head the Association because of his wide interest in Fifth Avenue, much of whose distinction is attributed to the organization.

Captain Pedrick will continue to serve the Association in the post of Vice-Chairman of the Board.

Pants Makers Get Raise

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, announces it has obtained a general 10 per cent wage increase, effective Sept. 25, for 8,000 pants workers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and West Virginia. The agreement, the union said, was obtained in negotiations with the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange. Out-of-town independent firms will sign individual contracts.

N. Y. Milk Supply Heads for Normal When Strike Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—New York City's milk supply returned to 90 per cent normal today following settlement of the nine-day strike by the Dairy Farmers' Union in 30 up-State counties yesterday. Simultaneously, major distributing companies announced price rises of three quarters of a cent for Grades A and B milk and 2½ cents for a half pint of cream.

The strike settlement, reached under the guiding hand of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, stipulated that farmers would receive 35 cents more a hundredweight for Class 1 milk sold to distributors and a uniform or blended price of $2.15 a hundredweight. Distributors are passing all save a fraction of added costs on to consumers. Distributors said the milk supply soon would be back to normal.

Meanwhile the hearing on a petition filed with the Federal and State Governments by the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency held in Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 24 was resumed in New York. The petition, filed with the Government before the recent strike, asks for a raise in price of Class 1 milk to producers to $2.82.

Of All Things!

Sparrow 'Rides the Rods'

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—An English sparrow went a long way on a journey South for the winter without so much as flapping a wing.

T. B. Rosser of Williamsport, mail transfer clerk, said the bird flew into a mail car at Buffalo, N. Y., and never left its roost on the emergency cord until the train arrived in Washington.

'Ding Dong Bell—'

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Firemen looked down the 70-foot well.

"Too dangerous," they said.

But young Bob Bernal and his playmates organized a rescue crew, tied a rope around Bob's chest and lowered him down a rickety ladder. He came up with a hungry cat.

Louisiana Man Elected Head of Y Men's Clubs

CHICAGO (AP)—John L. Madde, of Monroe, La., was installed Aug. 24 as president of the International Y's Men's Clubs at the 17th international convention.

More than 250 delegates from most States, Canada and other parts of the world discussed the problems of underprivileged boys and methods of advancing the clubs' international social service program. The delegates were told that half the city boys in America were underprivileged.

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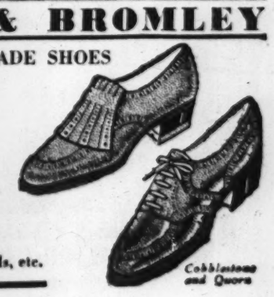

Cobblestone and Quorn

Gratitude for Roosevelt's Peace Calls

Reaction to President Roosevelt's appeals to Reichsführer Hitler, President Moscicki, and King Victor Emmanuel was one of gratitude. But major capitals awaited indications that the move would be successful before they could make conclusive comments.

The reactions follow:

Germany:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25 — There was no official indication of the German reaction to President Roosevelt's plea to Reichsführer Hitler for a placific settlement of the issues in Europe.

How National Socialist Germany will reply will depend upon National Socialists' estimation of their own strength to achieve a quick victory over Poland or obtain their demands by diplomatic methods.

Herr Hitler, it can be safely assumed, wants to achieve his object as cheaply as possible but whether he is in a position to exercise patience in waiting for the right moment remains to be seen. Undoubtedly for him and his advisors the right moment is here and now—it only remains to see whether a different and safer way to the same goal is possible.

[Associated Press dispatches indicated that the German hope was for a peaceful settlement through eleventh hour capitulation of Poland and its guarantors, Great Britain and France.

Competent sources expressed belief that Germany has decided to postpone military action, at least for one more day.

This decision may have been taken at a long conference lasting until 1 a. m. among Herr Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshall Hermann Göring and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Herr Hitler's closest military adviser.

Reported pressure on Poland through the Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw, German efforts to bring Russia and Japan into a nonaggression treaty and to persuade Turkey to turn its back on its new alliance with Britain were the cards Germany was playing in its hopes of getting what it wants without war.]

Rome:

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—Premier Mussolini failed to give any indication today of what consideration he might give to President Roosevelt's suggestion that Italy advance proposals to avert war in Europe.

King Victor Emmanuel told Ambassador William Phillips, who delivered the President's message yesterday at the royal fishing camp near the French frontier, that he would refer it at once to his Government.

The King asked Ambassador Phillips to thank the President cordially for the message, which was conveyed orally to His Majesty.

Some Italians today criticized President Roosevelt's peace messages as an attempt to throw responsibility for the European crisis on Germany and Italy.

Virginio Gayda, who usually writes with official approval, said in Il Giornale d'Italia the messages were a "renewal of the maneuvers of last April" when the President asked Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini if they were willing to guarantee other countries against aggression.

"They should have been addressed, if ever, to all the countries of Europe," Signor Gayda wrote.

Britain:

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Great Britain hailed as a ray of hope today in the rapidly darkening European situation President Roosevelt's peace appeals.

President Roosevelt's second appeal within 24 hours, directed to Reichsführer Hitler, of Germany and President Ignace Moscicki, of Poland, came too late for comment by London morning papers but it was welcomed generally as bolstering yesterday's Parliamentary speeches by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's first suggestion that King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, use his influence for peace, the Times said, "The message is a courageous attempt to make reason prevail and it is earnestly to be hoped that at this grave hour it will have a more constructive reception than Mr. Roosevelt's initiative last April."

The Times saw as "significant" Mr. Roosevelt's "firm insistence on the principle that all nations, including the smaller and weaker nations, have an absolute right to maintain their national independence."

France:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 25—The fact that President Roosevelt's messages to Reichsführer Hitler, President Moscicki, and King Victor Emmanuel may be more important than Paris at first realized is an opinion which is emerging in informed circles here.

Observers close to the scene believe that President Roosevelt's message to King Victor Emmanuel grew directly out of talks between the British and American Ambassadors in Rome and Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister.

If this be true, it would serve to substantiate reports which are more favorable in Rome than in some other capitals, carrying the hint of Italian effort at mediation.

Thus it is clear that all hope of a last-minute settlement has not yet disappeared.

Poland:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 25—The motive behind President Roosevelt's peace appeal to President Mosciiki appreciated here, but prevalent ocmment on the proposal for direct negotiations between Poland and Germany is that Polish official declarations have always emphasized Poland's readiness for such negotiations on the condition its rights and interests were fuly respected.

It is doubted here, moreover, whether Mr. Roosevelt's other proposals for arbitration or conciliatory commission could settle the problem. In any case, it is pointed out that Poland could not accept any settlement made without Polish co-operation or ignoring its interests and independence.

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Immediate reaction in Poland to President Roosevelt's appeal today was that although this country is appreciative of the efforts of "all peoples and nations of good will," the present moment is scarcely suspectible to any efforts toward mediation or conciliation.

This applied equally, it appeared, to reported Soviet efforts to persuade Poland to capitulate "peacefully" to German demands.

Chamberlain's Words Ring in Their Ears

Wide World Radiophoto

Group of Envoys to London Leaving House of Commons After Speech

Having heard Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's half-hour speech warning of war peril, proclaiming hope for peace, and telling of preparations for an emergency, are these envoys to London, Ambassadors Joseph P. Kennedy of the United States, C. Simopoulos of Greece, August Schmidt of Estonia, Ivan Subotitch of Yugoslavia, and Georg Gripenberg of Finland.

Soviet Prepares For Ratification Of German Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP) — War Commissar Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff and the heads of the British and French military missions met briefly today after which the two visiting groups prepared to leave.

Russian officials and foreign quarters would neither affirm nor disclaim Berlin reports that the Soviets were seeking a peaceful solution of the Danzig issue through the Ambassador to Poland.

The British and French missions had been preparing to depart for home soon, because the German-Russian nonaggression pact embarrassed negotiations for a British-French-Russian military agreement.

The Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, today was summoned for extraordinary session next Monday to ratify the new nonaggression pact with Germany and hear Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff explain Moscow's startling shift in foreign policy in the midst of international crisis.

Commissar Molotoff's speech is eagerly awaited in foreign quarters for an exposition of the Soviets' turn to "isolationism," and for possible light on the breakdown in military staff talks here with Britain and France for a tripower alliance.

Council members in outposts of Russia's vast territory began their journeys to the capital by plane today in an effort to arrive by Monday.

There were unconfirmed reports that immediately the pact is ratified, Commissar Molotoff will fly to Berlin to exchange ratified treaties with the German Government. One stipulation of the agreement was that ratification should take place as soon as possible.

Joseph Stalin is expected to attend the Council meeting, the fourth since establishment of a "Stalinist Constitution" in 1937.

Symbolizing the Soviet Union's sudden shift in policy, Nazi swastikas fluttered along with the Soviet red banners at the airport when Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop departed.

Launching a campaign to educate the public that Germany is now a friend, not a bitter ideological enemy, the Soviet newspapers praised the agreement with Berlin as a bulwark for European peace. Pictures of Stalin, leader of Red Russia, and of Von Ribbentrop together appeared on front pages.

11,000,000 Men Under Arms As Europe Hopes for Peace

Mobilization moves, made as European nations sought to find pacific solutions to problems of impending crisis, included the following developments:

Standing of Nations

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Europe had more than 11,000,000 men under arms tonight, not counting naval and air forces.

Here are the round numbers, a composite of estimates made by various sources:

Poland, 1,000,000; France, 2,000,000; Great Britain, 600,000. Total, 3,600,000.

Germany, 2,000,000 to 2,500,000; Italy, 1,300,000. Total, 3,300,000 to 3,800,000.

Rumania, 850,000; Turkey, 300,000; Greece, 200,000. (These countries have received pledges of aid from Britain and France.)

Other countries not committed: Hungary, 200,000; Spain, 150,000; Yugoslavia, 300,000; Bulgaria, Belgium, Baltic States, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Switzerland, 400,000. Soviet Russia, 2,000,000.

Gas Masks for Belgium

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Belgian Minister of Defense was authorized by the Cabinet today to obtain an additional 200,000 gas masks.

French Army on Move

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Premier Daladier summoned Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to his office in the War Ministry today for a long conference on emergency military measures taken to meet the threat of war.

Troop trains rolled across France to the frontier zones as the Premier went to work at 7 a. m. after a few hours of sleep.

Trucks, buses and vehicles of all sorts, including bicycles, were requisitioned for France's Army.

Five classes have been called up to swell France's forces to over 2,000,000 men. There are three more classes available for mobilization. Military activity was noticed throughout the country.

Danzig on War Basis

DANZIG, Aug. 25 (AP)—Military preparations in Danzig were broadened today to an almost warlike scale but business went on as usual under increasing tension.

It was almost impossible for private automobile owners to buy gasoline, so heavy had been the demands of the Danzig military machine.

The Free City sent large contingents of troops to points near the Polish border last night.

The newspaper reported that Polish guns were "trained on the German border," new trenches dug, and forests partially cleared to provide an open field for shooting.

Wire Services Disrupted

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Communications with Warsaw and other Polish cities by telephone and telegraph was interrupted tonight and the Post Office Department, which has charge of these utilities in Britain, said it could not say when communications could be resumed.

Warning to Swiss

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council today issued a warning to the nation that able-bodied Swiss should "count on the possibility of a call to arms and prepare for it."

"At the present time it does not seem impossible that the international crisis may be solved in a pacific manner," the statement said. "We must also consider the eventuality of war."

More Italians Mobilized

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—Two classes of Italian reservists were called to the colors today, bringing those under arms to a total of six classes. The classes called today were composed of those men born in 1903 and 1913. They were unofficially estimated to add about 500,000 men to the 1,300,000 already under arms.

It was officially announced that the naval and air ranks of Italy's fighting machine had been "almost completely filled" since Aug. 21.

Troops Go to Egypt

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (AP)—A major portion of the Palestine garrison of British troops was understood today to have been ordered to Egypt to strengthen the border with Italy's Libya.

Destroyers at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 25 (AP)—Six British destroyers arrived here today and an additional force of destroyers and cruisers was expected over the week end at this key outpost of empire defenses.

Postal Clerks Elect

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The United National Association of Post Office Clerks, in session here, elected John J. Barrett, of Washington, president, and voted to hold its next convention in 1941 in Detroit.

Big German Liners Ply Usual Routes

NEW YORK (AP)—As war fears mounted in Europe, marine men were cheered by noting that not one of the larger German passenger liners was in a home port—but plowing the sea lanes as usual.

It was recalled that during the Munich crisis last September, when war appeared imminent, German ships in midsea were ordered to cancel schedules and return home.

A survey of ships owned by the Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line showed the Europa in midocean, en route to Germany; the Bremen, two days out of Cherbourg for New York; Hamburg, two days out of New York for Germany; Hansa, left Hamburg Aug. 24 for New York; Deutschland, arrived at Southampton Aug. 24; New York and St. Louis, both due here; and Columbus, cruising in West Indies.

The Italian Line announced today all sailings from Mediterranean ports have been postponed indefinitely. The Conte di Savoia, Augustus and Rex were at Genoa, and the Saturnia at Trieste.

The Italian liner Roma arrived at New York Aug. 24 and the Vulcania—delayed at Boston by fog—was en route to Italy.

The Roma was to have sailed tonight on a West Indies cruise, but the sailing was cancelled on instructions from the home office in Rome. The line said the ship would remain here and would sail on a scheduled West Indies cruise Sept. 7.

Americans Leaving Europe; Jam All Travel Facilities

Holidaying Americans, leaving Europe in view of the critical situation today jammed most westbound travel facilities. Details of movements and orders effecting foreigners abroad follow:

Foreigners Flee Silesia; German Stream Is Stopped

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP) — British, French, and Swiss citizens were reported arriving at Beuthen, Hindenburg, and other Upper Silesian border towns from Polish Silesia today as the stream of German refugees from Poland abruptly ended.

The Berlin midday paper Berliner Zeitung said that "mobilization of Polish troops left no paths open for German nationals trying to cross into the Reich.

Liners Booked to Limit

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Liners leaving from ports in the British Isles—especially those of neutral countries like the United States and the Netherlands— were booked to capacity. Many arranged to set up cots in lounges and dining rooms to accommodate additional passengers.

Booking offices, railway stations, and boat trains saw a steady stream of Americans.

Americans in Warsaw, Berlin, and Paris as well as London have been advised to conclude their European stay.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who with his family has been touring in Norway and Sweden, reserved passage on the steamship Bergensfjord sailing from Oslo next Wednesday. He made telephone calls to Berlin, London, and Washington and later inquired about chances for flying home.

In the Air Raid Precautions Centers in London, Americans who planned to stick out their visits were issued free gas masks.

Riviera Beach Cleared

NICE, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Americans by the hundreds scurried for home today and American consular officials hastened plans for the mass evacuation of thousands of others.

Overnight the 15-mile Riviera beach between here and the frontier was transformed into a potential danger area, and the exodus was spurred by an official notice from the United States Embassy in Paris late yesterday advising all Americans in France to leave.

Liner Drops Hamburg

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Paris office of the United States Lines announced today that the liner President Roosevelt which reached Le Havre this morning had cancelled its trip to Hamburg.

The liner will leave for New York Saturday midnight, five days ahead of schedule, carrying as many American citizens as it can accommodate.

At least a hundred cots will be placed on its decks and in cabins to raise the liner's total capacity from 438 to 538 passengers.

Line officials sent calls all over Europe trying to reach passengers originally planning to take the ship on its normal sailing date, Aug. 31, in order to inform them to be at Le Havre before Saturday midnight.

Italy Halts Liners

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Italian liner Saturnia with a sailing list of 250 Americans was held at Trieste, after postponing its sailing yesterday as did the Conte di Savoia and the Augustus at Genoa.

Some of the Saturnia's American passengers took trains from Trieste for France in the hope of leaving French ports on other ships.

Tourists flocked to the American consulate in Rome, seeking advice. They were advised to start for home if they had nothing to keep them in Italy.

German Staff Staying

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Expressing the view the French are "too logical" to fight over Poland, the German Embassy Staff indicated today no preparations were being made to leave Paris.

A reporter who dropped in to inquire whether the personnel had made any plans yet was asked, "Why?"

Haven in Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Red Cross officials have completed arrangements to handle American and other refugees from China who may seek a haven here if forced to evacuate the Asiatic mainland because of an outbreak of war in Europe.

The action followed reports British authorities were urging evacuation of women and children from Hong Kong and other points.

Pope in Letter Thanks King Leopold for Plea

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Vatican City (AP)—Pope Pius thanked King Leopold of Belgium in a letter Aug. 25 for the King's share in "the common work of peace."

The Pontiff sent the King a hand-written letter accepting a copy of the King's radio appeal for the peaceable settlement of European disputes. King Leopold made the appeal at a conference of small powers at Brussels Aug. 23.

U. S. Navy Replacements Show 106 Fighting Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Analysis of the Navy's replacement program showed today 106 fighting ships and auxiliaries, totaling 900,325 tons, have been commissioned since March, 1933, while 106 others are on the building ways or are projected.

British Coronation Chair Removed From London

LONDON (AP)—The 600-year-old coronation chair in which King George VI was crowned May 12, 1937, was removed from Westminster Abbey Aug. 25, carefully crated, and taken out of London to an undisclosed hiding place.

The same precaution was taken during the World War.

C. I. O. Snubbed

WINDSOR, Ontario, (CP)—By granting credential forms to a minority group of United Automobile Worker members at a special meeting here Aug. 22, the Essex County Trades and Labor Council made Canadian labor history. The forms were granted by a vote of more than 3 to 1 and a formal motion to be made at a future meeting is all that bars this group of American Federation of Labor workers from official connection with the Trades Council.

Members of the Labor Council construed the act as virtual repudiation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Windsor.

Dominions Support Britain; Other Capitals Plan Stands

All of the activity in the tense European situation was not centered in major capitals. Developments in the British Dominions, among the neutral nations, and the smaller countries, are summarized in the following dispatches:

Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25 — Unofficial advices here declare that Turkey has let it be known that its treaties with Great Britain and France still stand, despite the new situation developed by the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact.

Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 25 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today that a nonaggression pact between Hungary and Rumania "is nearly ready for signature."

They said discussions were "very far advanced" and that the proposed treaty had been drawn up.

Official quarters in Budapest denied that any such negotiations were in progress but declared "there may be something in the future."

Informed quarters here said the conversations had been proceeding between members of the Hungarian Legation and the Rumanian Foreign Office.

They declared that Germany had expressed pleasure at the project.

The Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Government issued a statement today proclaiming the determination of The Netherlands to maintain unequivocal neutrality in any European war both on land and in the air.

The statement was particularly significant in that it expressed the Government's resolve to prevent the air passage of belligerent planes over The Netherlands. Precisely how such neutrality of the air might be enforced was not clear, however.

The Netherlands Government took precautionary steps last night toward troop reinforcements on the Nation's borders.

Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (CP)—All possible precautionary measures are being taken "to meet whatever eventuality may arise," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said last night following an all-day Cabinet meeting devoted to study of the European situation and its possible effect upon Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie King repeated his statement that "Should it become apparent that efforts to preserve the peace of Europe are likely to be of no avail, Parliament will immediately be summoned."

The Prime Minister said that "the Government have been proceeding with complete unanimity in outlining the policy which they will announce the moment Parliament is summoned, should that step be necessary."

Norway

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 25 (AP)—H. Koht, Norway's Foreign Minister, underlined his Nation's "firm desire" to remain neutral in case of war. He also reaffirmed the intent of the Oslo States to remain in contact with one another in the event of war and secure their common interests.

Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 25 (AP)—Australia's determination to stand by Great Britain in the event of a European war was emphasized today in a radiocast by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Commonwealth Prime Minister.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Cabinet has arranged to place Australia on a war footing immediately if such action becomes necessary.

Spain

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP)—Newspapers of Nationalist Spain declared today the nation must maintain peace and expressed hope intervention by Italy would prevent a European conflict.

Spain, it was authoritatively reported, would quickly announce its neutrality if a war started—in accordance with Gen. Francisco Franco's expressed desire for an opportunity to rebuild the nation.

Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (AP)—A strong statement by the Prime Minister and extensive precautionary measures showed Egypt's willingness to stand by its obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator Clarkson, voiced the view, "South Africa's interests are identical with those of the rest of the Empire and South Africa will be in it."

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French-Soviet Pact in New Setting

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 25—The effect of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact on the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance treaty is being carefully studied here.

The general impression is that the Hitler-Stalin agreement raises more problems than was originally thought, in view of absence of any outright "escape" clause in the text which would release the Soviet Union from its obligations in the event that Germany should commit an act of aggression against a third power.

The agreement is thus held to be quite irreconcilable with the Franco-Soviet mutual aid pact. Signed in 1936 this accord provided that each country shall go to the aid of the other if the latter is a victim of unprovoked aggression.

Of course the Soviet Union could have evaded this obligation in any case, because it seems highly probable that the war would start, not with a German attack on France, but with a German drive against Poland, into which France would be drawn as Poland's ally.

Economic Aid in Question

But Article IV of the Soviet-German pact, providing that neither power shall participate in any group of powers directed directly or indirectly against another power, seems definitely to put Russia out of the ranks of the so-called peace front, while Article II, specifying that neither party shall give any support to a third power with which the other is at war, quite regardless of the question of aggression, appears to exclude the possibility of even economic aid to Poland.

French opinion holds that Joseph Stalin has given a very direct invitation to Herr Hitler to attack Poland. Bitterness is very marked against what is regarded as a monumental piece of Soviet treachery to the French Communists who are still endeavoring most unconvincingly to represent the pact as a "victory for peace."

While writers in Communist newspapers take their cue from Moscow and make what excuses they can for the pact disgust and revulsion at what is considered a stab at a critical moment are growing in French labor circles, and the General Federation of Labor has passed a resolution condemning the pact. This will probably be a fatal blow to Stalinese Communism in France.

"Free Hand to Germany"

Henri de Kerillis, only recently an ardent advocate of political and military understanding with Moscow, writes today: "The Soviet Union has given a free hand to Germany against Poland. Undoubtedly there are secret articles in the treaty which envisage certain compensations for the Russians, probably a new partition of Poland, probably also assigning to the Soviet Union part of the Baltic States.

"This is the policy of the partition of Poland, which is being revived 175 years after Frederick the Great. All along the line Soviet treason is complete."

Some apprehension is also expressed here that any military secrets which the French and British delegates may have communicated in their abortive staff talks are already in possession of the German General Staff. It is the general impression here that the Soviet Union and Germany have reached agreement, not only as regards Poland, but also as regards Rumania, which may be given the alternative of dismemberment or abandonment of the Anglo-French orbit.

The political and military difficulties of helping Poland are obviously increased. However there is no sign of flinching on the part of the French Government in carrying out its military obligations in event that the threatened German attack on Poland becomes a reality.

Paris presents a curiously hushed and calm atmosphere in the face of one of the greatest crises which France has passed during its long-checkered history as a great European power. Civilians who have no urgent reasons for remaining have been officially advised to leave Paris and the problem of civilian evacuation is eased because probably a million persons are still absent because of the vacation season.

French Urge Polish Caution

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—The French today urged Poland to give Germany no excuse for charging maltreatment of Germans in Poland and to avoid any action that might serve as a pretext for border incidents.

In authorized quarters it was said that the Poles were following this advice carefully. It was emphasized that it was purely a precautionary policy and should in no sense be considered a weakening in French determination to back up Poland in case of war.

It was stated at the same time that orders for the return of the French and British military mission at Moscow had not yet been given.

"They are remaining for the moment," informed circles said. They declined to give a reason for the delay in the expected recall.

French advices today on the German-Soviet pact were that it resulted from a personal message from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to Joseph Stalin. The negotiations had been going on for weeks, and were brought to a successful issue only by Herr Hitler's personal appeal, the French said they had learned.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet talked successively with the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps; the Polish Ambassador, Julius Lukasiewicz, and the Spanish Ambassador, José Felix Lequerica.

The purpose of the talk with Mr. Lukasiewicz was understood to be to stress the necessity for calm in face of a possible German "trap" intended to lead the Poles into provocative action.

Poles Under No Illusions As to What Hitler Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 25—The firmness in the Polish attitude is predicated upon this one consideration — the Poles believe that Reichsführer Hitler's real aims are not inclined to settlement of the Danzig question but are only the first step toward control of Eastern Europe.

The Poles are under no illusions. They see in the German plan the destruction of Polish independence. Their position is further confirmed by the declarations of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the British House of Commons yesterday revealing that Herr Hitler had asked for "free hand" in Eastern Europe.

Call on Beck

[Associated Press dispatches said that the Soviet Ambassador yesterday called on Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister. The official version was that he had merely informed the Polish Government of the German-Russian Nonaggression Pact.]

Mr. Beck's speech May 5th is held to be the answer to Herr Hitler and to formulate Polish conditions for negotiation. Germany, it is stated here, does not now show any readiness for such negotiations. On the contrary, the German press and official statements have said, "German claims must be fulfilled without any talk of conferences."

Meanwhile, official Poland is anxious to let the rest of the world know that everyday life continues here calm and comparatively normal and that the German-Soviet Pact in particular has not caused either official circles or the general public to take the alarm which it is believed German leaders were banking on.

Small Change Bought

Great inconvenience, however, has been caused in the larger towns, especially Gdynia, by the sudden disappearance in a large proportion of small change—in many instances it has even been impossible to change a 10-zloty piece ($2.00). This, it is declared, has been engineered by German agents buying up small Polish coins in order to disorganize trade.

Polish police are said to have discovered German banks in possession of great quantities of the small change which it is claimed is now proved to be the work of German agents, offering a higher value in paper currency to sellers of silver. Some of the guilty persons are said to have already been tried and sentenced.

The Polish public is kept informed that Danzigers are as little desirous of war as themselves. Danzig businessmen, it is pointed out, have not ceased to realize the advantages of close connection with Poland, whose prosperity has been steadily increasing.

But as evidence that the Poles still have time to think of other things as well as the war issue, officials point for example to the interest aroused by the arrival of helium from the United States for a planned stratosphere ascent.

Moscicki Answers King

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (AP)—A reply by President Moscicki to the peace appeal of King Leopold of Belgium was announced, giving new emphasis to Poland's insistence on direct negotiations, if any.

The President said in this message that he "much admires the principles expressed in the noble speech of the King of Belgium" and that Poland "has always defended the idea that a long lasting power cannot be based on injustice as regards weaker nations."

He added that Poland "has always believed that the best guarantee of sound international relations and peace is direct negotiation based on equity and mutual respect of rights and interests."

Reich Decision Believed Made; Germans, Uninformed, Asleep

(Continued from Page 1)

Council, which lasted for five hours, but it is clear that London and Paris reports, and particularly reports of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop from Moscow, were fully discussed. Whether the meeting had already any communication from Rome following President Roosevelt's appeals is unascertainable, but it is generally felt that the decisions it took were final for or against the action and that the world will know in the very near future what they were.

Situation in Danzig

Conclusion of the pact with Russia undoubtedly influences the speedy solution of the Polish problem, and effects of the pact are revealed in yesterday's appointment of Gauleiter Albert Forster as head of Danzig which automatically means the end of even nominal League of Nations control and co-ordination of the Free City in the Third Reich.

Some attempts are being made in German circles to say that this co-ordination does not mean Anschluss (territorial incorporation) but clearly only the very thinnest line can exist between the two things and reports of Danzig German attempts to control customs in the Free City are certainly another step in the same direction.

When or whether any attempt by force to take Danzig will be made over this week end remains to be seen, though it is most probable that the uprising will be "spontaneous" by Danzigers themselves and that the Poles will then have to decide whether they will defend their rights there. This, to Germans, would at once be a declaration of aggression and they would seek to influence the world accordingly.

Legalizes a Fact?

The Danziger Vorposten, National Socialist organ in Danzig, writes that what has now happened "means no fundamental change in Danzig but only legalizes what already existed, and simply that all differences between Danzig and the interior of the Reich have now disappeared." The new head of the Danzig District is not a Danziger but a Bavarian. Nothing is said as to the position of the President of the Danzig Senate.

Herr von Ribbentrop's speedy signature of the Russian Pact continues to bring jubilation in certain German circles, especially military circles. It is felt that the pact which "speaks for itself," as they say here, ends the possibility of "encirclement" of the country and of a war on two fronts, so much feared, and that Germany can go ahead first to settle East Europe and then come to grips with the Western Democracies if they so desire.

The new pact, according to interpretation, leads to the assumption that the French-Russian pact has now automatically lapsed. It occupies the same position as the Treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany after January, 1933. Russia naturally is assumed to be excluded from sending any war material to Poland in case of war. On the basis of Article IV of the treaty it is also assumed that both the Anti-Comintern Pact and Soviet obligations to the League of Nations now end.

Regarding the German-Russian negotiations leading to this pact, reports are current in Berlin that these were based upon German-Soviet partition of Poland according to the so-called Wilson line—that is, the demarcation at the German-Russian frontier as proposed by President Wilson.

Germany naturally agrees, these reports state, to abandon its ambitions in the Ukraine, and Russia, it is understood, can take Bessarabia and Bukovina, should King Carol not make peace with Germany. The Teschen or Osla area would be reincluded in Moravia as part of the Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate. In the future, Poland would be purely a Polish state guaranteed by both its powerful neighbors, Germany and Russia.

The general population in Berlin is still bewildered by the pact with the Soviets and is told so little about the reactions in the Western Democracies to any attempts by the Reich to achieve its ends by force that the German public continues in a state much resembling that of a sleepwalker. Should European war break out, it will come to them something like the rude awakening such a person experiences. So many Germans still believe Herr Hitler can avoid war in some way or another but how none of them can tell.

France Prepared

Wide World Radiophoto

Ministers in Steady Consultation

The Premier and War Minister, Edouard Daladier (left), is shown with Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, and Camille Chautemps, Minister of Co-ordination, as they left a conference with President Lebrun concerning the Government's military plans to meet emergency.

Rome Shows Little Evidence Of Preparation for War

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 25—In the midst of intensive military preparations throughout Europe and despite the increasingly violent press campaign in Italy itself for "immediate treaty revision," a paradoxical fact is that this city so far bears few of the external marks of the capital of a country preparing for war.

For several days, news has been coming through from other capitals of emergency measures, of marching troops, of hastened air-raid precautions, yet during the past week a visitor in Rome has seen few marching columns and no outward signs of air-raid shelters, trenches, and emergency notices so evident in other countries.

Official circles here continually re-emphasize that Italy stands by its Axis partner and will "fulfill all obligations." Yet the impression remains that the statements of Italy's complete preparedness to march instanter with Germany are not wholly happy.

Italy has enough small arms to have continued to export them to other countries up to a late date, yet information from authoritative sources suggests that Italy is experiencing a serious shortage of heavy artillery. Recently, numbers of tanks and guns have been sent south from Germany.

Public Shows Concern

The uncertainty of Italy's position has communicated itself to the public. The past week has seen a change, evidenced outwardly in empty amusement places and cafes, which a few days ago were adequately filled, and in the unwillingness of the man in the street to give assurance then so strikingly unanimous in Italy, "Don't worry, there'll be no war," the assurance usually followed by the further statement, "the democracies won't fight."

This change in public feeling coincided with a change in the inspired press. After the Salzburg talks the press stressed that Danzig was an affair to be settled between Germany and Poland, and although comment became stronger as days went by without a settlement there was no mention of Italian claims on France and it seemed to experienced observers as if the Government was purposely keeping the public calm and unwarlike as possible because it didn't intend war making. Then on Wednesday without any preliminary preparation the press launched itself on a revisionist campaign.

Press in Revision Campaign

Labor Fascista, organ of the Fascist syndicates, declared: "The moment of revision has arrived," adding that if France and Britain refused to recognize this the Axis wouldn't hesitate to "engage in a rapid and totalitarian war." Regime Fascista announced that the time has come to exploit the successes already brought by the Mussolinian policy and said, "Every Italian can today have a certain knowledge that our demands on France will be totally satisfied."

Yet it is a part of the Roman paradox of today that such talk has been mixed with energetic propaganda of a more peaceful sort. Scarcely a day has gone when the Italian people haven't read of preparations for the great 1942 Universal Exhibition, or an announcement such as the start of a 327-food wide Via Imperiale to run through the exhibition to the sea, or of grandiose public works schemes in Albania, Apulia, Sicily, Libya and Ethiopia.

There is another sign of change, too. That is the more accurate assessment of the strength and purpose of Britain and France which seems to be taking the place of the official attitude of last week, "No war because Britain and France won't fight."

Duce Avoids Speech

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—Premier Mussolini made a brief appearance on the balcony of his Palazzo Venezia to acknowledge the cheers of a crowd this morning, but refrained from speaking to delegations of Italian schoolteachers and Albanians who had come for a glimpse of him.

His silence has been interpreted in foreign circles as indicating a desire to avoid any saber rattling that might make the situation worse.

Italian newspapers have shown unusual moderation in their references to France, at whom they railed only recently for failure to heed Italy's claims for privileges in the Tunisia, the Suez Canal, and Djibuti.

Yuma Passes Ordinance On New Window Coolers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—That new instrument of civilization in the American Southwest, the window cooler, has become important enough to be the subject of legislation. A new Yuma city ordinance forbids that water from such coolers be allowed to drip on sidewalks and other public property, to form pools and breed mosquitoes.

The window cooler consists of an electric fan pulling air through a pad of excelsior moistened by a trickle of water from above. In Yuma, after this summer, water flowing out at the bottom must be led off where it can do no harm.

Dutch Art Protected

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25 (AP)—World-famed paintings and other art treasures of Amsterdam's "ryksmuseum" were "buried" yesterday in cellars for safety.

Berlin Reports Soviet Is Trying To Prevent War

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, through his ambassador in Poland, has started a movement for a possible eleventh hour "peaceful" settlement of Europe's war threat, a source in the confidence of Field-Marshal Hermann Göring said today.

The combined pressure of the Russians and the Germans is confidently believed here to be sufficient to convince the Poles of the hopelessness of their position and to force them to capitulate.

It is for this reason, this source said, that Führer Hitler did not give the word last night that everybody had expected, to start his offensive upon Poland.

How near the Führer was to action last night was illustrated by one significant detail in the Reich propaganda setup.

The broadcasts of the various German stations throughout the late evening and early morning hours were reported to be identical by various persons who tuned in on different stations.

Normally, all stations have different programs except when there is a nationwide hookup for a special occasion such as a Hitler speech.

They also are hooked together when important news announcements are expected momentarily.

On the nights of Wednesday to Thursday, for instance, they were all set to broadcast the news of the conclusion of the Russian-German Pact in Moscow.

Last night, however, they waited in vain for the expected signal that the act of "liberating" Danzig and the Germans in the former German sections of Poland was on.

To veteran observers, this was but another illustration of German psychological tactics.

London Discounts Report

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Berlin reports that Soviet Russia had approached Poland seeking a peaceful settlement of the German-Polish crisis were received by British official circles today with reserve and apparent mistrust.

A Government spokesman said the Foreign Office had heard numerous rumors of some sort of German-Russian collaboration on the Polish question, but that none had so far been confirmed.

Serbs and Croats Meet Crisis By Patching Up Their Quarrel

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—Dispatches from Belgrade state that, in face of the imminent menace of war, the Serbs and Croats have closed their ranks. A provisional agreement is understood to have been reached between the Yugoslav Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croat leader, This accord, said to have been signed yesterday and approved by the Regency Council, would involve a new Yugoslav cabinet with Croats taking part, but no change in the constitution until the boy King comes of age two years hence.

Meanwhile, the possibility that the Serb-Croat quarrel might prevent Yugoslavia from presenting a united front in case the axis powers made unaccountable demands is now thought to have receded.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For the third time in five months the Belgrade Government has made a determined effort to negotiate a compromise solution for the Croat demands in order to prevent Yugoslavia from becoming a second Czechoslovakia.

As a result of the intensified restlessness that followed after the break-up of Czechoslovakia in March, both the Serbs and the Croats indicated a desire to end their 20-year old controversy; however, views differed as to how this could be achieved.

The Serbs were willing to allow the Croats a small measure of autonomy, while the Croats insisted on their "absolute right" to complete autonomy within a United States of Yugoslavia.

Negotiated Directly

On April 1 Premier Cvetkovitch went to Zagreb, the Croat capital, to negotiate directly with Dr. Matchek. He was reported to have obtained "full powers from Prince-Regent Paul to make any concessions deemed necessary."

The two leaders came to an agreement that the Yugoslav State should be divided into three autonomous provinces: Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Each was to have a separate parliament, but the central government was to control Foreign Affairs, the War Department, Finance and Commerce.

Difficulties were encountered in drawing a border between Croatia and Serbia, especially in the province of Bosnia, where the population is mixed, and by April 26 it was decided to create a separate province of Bosnia in order to avoid trouble, and to join Croatia and Slovenia into one administrative unit.

Rejected Without Explanation

The details were to be worked out by a new coalition cabinet, and by a parliament elected in a "fair" contest.

After this compromise the problem was considered "virtually settled," but the tentative agreement was rejected on April 29 by the Regent without explanation.

As the rejection was believed to hinge only on the Regency's desire to determine the boundaries between the districts by plebiscites in some regions, Dr. Matchek was authorized to resume negotiations. However, Premier Cvetkovitch and Dr. Matchek did not get together again until Aug. 1.

In the meantime Dr. Matchek made several speeches threatening that Croatia would secede with the aid of the German Reich and become a protectorate like Slovakia if Belgrade did not meet all his demands.

Modified Old Plan

The negotiations in the first week of August were believed to be based on a modified version of the April plan which would meet the Regent's approval.

The actual division of Yugoslavia into self-governing provinces was to be postponed to a later date in order to avoid having to change the Constitution at a time of severe European tension.

For the time being, however, nine Croatian districts would be joined together into one administrative unit enjoying certain privileges of autonomy.

The plan was drawn up by juridical, financial and economic experts and presented to Prince Paul on August 5, but three days later it was reported that the Regent had refused to accept the autonomy plan for a second time. The negotiations were declared to be "indefinitely suspended," and a solution seemed to be no nearer than it was in March.

Yugoslavia considers it dangerous to leave the Croat problem outstanding, however, and under the pressure of the European crisis a final compromise solution is now reported to have been reached.

Roosevelt Pleas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Following are the texts of the messages sent by President Roosevelt to Reichsführer Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland.

To Reichsführer Hitler:

In the message which I sent to you on April 14, last, I stated that it appeared to me that the leaders of great nations had it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impended, but that unless the effort were immediately made with good will on all sides to find a peaceful and constructive solution of existing controversies, the crisis which the world was confronting must end in catastrophe. Today that catastrophe appears to be very near at hand indeed.

To the message which I sent to you last April I have received no reply, but because of my confident belief that the cause of world peace—which is the cause of humanity itself—rises above all other reconsiderations, I am again addressing myself to you with the hope that the war which impends and the consequent disaster to all peoples everywhere may yet be averted.

I therefore urge with all earnestness—and I am likewise urging the President of the Republic of Poland—that the Governments of Germany and of Poland agree by common accord to refrain from any positive act of hostility for a reasonable and stipulated period, and that they agree likewise by common accord to solve the controversies which have arisen between them by one of the three following methods:

First, by direct negotiation; second, by submission of these controversies to an impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence; or, third, that they agree to a solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation, selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the traditionally neutral states of Europe, or a national of one of the American republics which are all of them free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood, of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest, each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

The people of the United States are as one in their opposition to policies of military conquest and domination. They are as one in rejecting the thesis that any ruler, or any people, possess the right to achieve their ends or objectives through the taking of action which will plunge countless millions of people into war which will bring distress and suffering to every nation of the world, belligerent and neutral, when such ends and objectives, so far as they are just and reasonable, can be satisfied through processeses of peaceful negotiation or by resort to judicial arbitration.

I appeal to you in the name of the people of the United States, and I believe in the name of peace-loving men and women everywhere to agree to a solution of the controversies existing between your government and that of Poland through the adoption of one of these alternative methods I have proposed.

I need hardly reiterate that should the governments of Germany and of Poland be willing to solve their differences in the peaceful manner suggested the Government of the United States still stands prepared to contribute its share to the solution of the problems which are endangering world peace in the form set forth in my message of April 14.

To President Moscicki:

The manifest gravity of the existing crisis imposes an urgent obligation upon all to examine every possible means which might prevent the outbreak of general war.

With this in mind, I feel justified in suggesting that certain possible avenues of solution be considered.

The controversy between the government of Poland and the government of the German Reich might be made the subject of direct discussion between the two governments.

Should this prove impossible or not feasible, a second avenue might be that of submission of the issues to arbitration.

A third method might be conciliation through a disinterested third party, in which case it would seem appropriate that the parties avail themselves of the services of one of the traditionally neutral states, or a disinterested republic of the Western Hemisphere wholly removed from the area and issues of the present crisis.

Should you determine to attempt solution by any of these methods, you are assured of the earnest and complete sympathy of the United States and of its people. During the exploration of these avenues, I appeal to you, as I have likewise appealed to the government of the German Reich, to agree to refrain from any positive act of hostility.

It is, I think, well known to you that speaking on behalf of the United States I have exerted and will continue to exert every influence in behalf of peace. The rank and file of the population of every nation, large and small, want peace. They do not seek military conquest. They recognize that disputes, claims, and counter claims will always arise from time to time between nations, but that all such controversies without exception can be solved by peaceful procedure if the will on both sides exists to do so.

I have addressed a communication in similar sense to the Chancellor of the German Reich.

Nye Sees Threat In Neutral Policy

OTTAWA, Ill. (AP) — Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota believes the Roosevelt Administration has departed from a strict neutrality policy and is pursuing a course that may involve the Nation in war.

Speaking at a Republican rally and by radio Aug. 24, Senator Nye asserted President Roosevelt sought changes in the neutrality law which would favor France, England, and Japan.

"The law the Administration wants," he said, "is one that would favor one group of nations as against another group."

Repeal of the law forbidding sale and exportation of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war would profit nations controlling the seas in time of war, he said

Special Session Asked

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Representative A. J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he wired President Roosevelt urging him to call a special session of Congress "at once to deal with all questions affecting the state of the Union."

Mr. May, who voted against the arms embargo provision in the neutrality bill, said in his telegram: "The present crisis in Europe confirms advice of our State and War Departments during consideration of neutrality legislation at the last session of Congress to the effect that war might occur at any time."

"I believed then, as now," he added, "that the President should be given greater latitude in dealing with foreign relations."

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Britain Under Decree Rule: Cabinet Given Broad Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The Emergency Powers Act, which gives the British Government power to make all necessary regulations for public safety and defense of the realm, was rushed through Parliament in almost record time yesterday, receiving the King's assent at 10 p. m., about 12 hours after it had been passed by the House of Commons with only four dissenting votes.

The rapidity with which these measures were taken by the specially summoned Parliament went a long way toward removing the disadvantage hitherto experienced by the slow-moving democracies in face of the totalitarian dictators.

In enabling the King, by the procedure of an Order in Council, to make the necessary provision for maintenance of supplies and services in emergency, the act gives Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, as the King's adviser, emergency powers almost comparable to those with which Premier Edouard Daladier of France has been equipped for the past three months.

Can Seize Property

The Act enables the Government to "take possession or control of any property or undertaking and acquire any property other than land; to authorize entry and search of any premises."

The Act also gives the necessary powers for the "hearing of proceedings in courts in camera and for prohibition or restriction of disclosure of any information with respect to the proceedings in the courts."

The Home Secretary is empowered to order any arrest which he deems expedient.

The measure of authority granted by this successor to the famous Defense of the Realm Act of the days of the World War may be gauged by the fact that any act of Parliament, or the Parliament of Northern Ireland, may be amended or set aside by decree.

Nevertheless there is a provision that "every Order in Council containing defense regulations shall be laid before Parliament as soon as possible." If either house of Parliament within the next 28 days from the day on which the Order in Council has been issued resolves that the order be annulled, then the Act provides that the order shall cease to have effect.

Financial Control

The Act further provides that the Treasury may impose any scheme of financial control authorized by the defense regulations, with the provision that the order must be approved within 28 days by the House of Commons.

With regard to the Empire in general, the King is empowered to apply any order under the Act to any colony, protectorate, territory, or foreign country in which for the time being the King has jurisdiction.

Violations of the Act are punishable "on summary conviction" by a fine of up to £100, imprisonment for not more than three months, or both; and upon indictment and conviction by fine of up to £500, or two years imprisonment, or both.

Such authorities as may be specified may be empowered to make orders and by-laws for any of the purposes of the Act.

Immediate Scope of Act

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—King George today received Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, presumably to discuss projected orders-in-council which would implement the sweeping defense act passed last night by an emergency session of Parliament.

Sir Samuel gave the House of Commons assurance that while the powers of the act were "wide, flexible, and indefinite," the Government would bring into force only those of the regulations "that are actually necessary at the present time."

It was indicated the immediate scope would be compulsory air raid precautions and regulations inflexibly preventing the flight of capital from Britain. Certain "priorities" undoubtedly were contemplated to insure precedence for the manufacture of arms and war supplies over commercial orders.

"I give assurance," Sir Samuel told Parliament, "that so far as the whole press is concerned there will be no censorship until and unless this country actually is involved in hostilities."

The Home Secretary omitted for the time being consideration of the internment of the citizens of hostile nations who might be in Britain at the outbreak of a war.

Parliament Adjourns

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Britain's Parliament has adjourned until next Thursday.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told it yesterday significantly:

"I sincerely hope members will hold themselves in readiness so that at quite short notice, which I anticipate is extremely likely, the house may be asked to meet before the date mentioned in the (adjournment) motion."

Reich's Call for Living Space Puts Other Issues on Shelf

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Berlin who was one of the last to leave the German Capital in the exodus of foreign correspondents

What are Germany's aims?

This question—a question which must be answered in something more than the superficial repetition of official German statements—is the preoccupation of the peoples of Europe, awaiting the German reply to British and French reaffirmation of their pledges against aggression.

In Germany the tension is much less than abroad because the German people are still unclear regarding the attitude of the western democracies. The oft-repeated declarations of the British Prime Minister and the French Premier are not reproduced in Germany, or only in part. Further the Germans are still told that Reichsführer Hitler is a great lover of peace and not likely to risk war.

But now it is clear that he is taking that risk and, according to the communiqué issued after the visit of the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, to Berchtesgaden on Aug. 22, Germany has no intention of renouncing "its vital and important national interests," being prepared to let Britain do what it will about its obligations to Poland.

In other words, Herr Hitler considers that Germany's "vital and important national interests" may be worth a European war. This is the conclusion of the average man in the democracies must draw, for it must be repeated that Herr Hitler's advisers still believe that Britain and France won't fight, especially after the Russo-German nonaggression pact.

Two Different Worlds

Strange, one may say—but it is tragically accurate. For Germany and the western democracies have long lived in two different worlds, and the tragedy has been that so many democratic statesmen have only now realized it.

But whether war comes or not it is clear that Germany has set its course for the achievement of certain imperialistic ends summed up in the term "Lebensraum." That is ultimately the importance to the world of the German-Soviet pact. It was plain evidence that the Third Reich is willing to abandon most of the fundamental National Socialist theories for new imperialist acts. Self-determination, "blood and soil," and anti-Communism have all been renounced in favor of "Lebensraum"—a word which in the English translation of "living space" fails to convey the full meaning of dynamic expansion that the German term contains.

Poland of 1815 in Plan

Whatever be the final outcome of the new German-Russian rapprochement its purpose is to serve the next aim of the Third Reich's foreign policy, namely, removal of Poland from the ranks of the great powers.

The return of Danzig into the Reich is to its program regarding Poland what the Sudetenland was to Czechoslovakia. The Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia must also be returned—and probably also the area which the Poles took from the Czechs last September—and Poland reduced to its limited boundaries of 1815.

Whether Russia will take the Ukrainian section of Poland as its booty remains to be seen. This of course will mean the complete restoration of the 1914 frontiers in East Europe, and a return to the conditions which Bismarck in his day considered so essential to German development. No one was more opposed to the restoration of Polish independence than he.

"I have much sympathy for them (the Poles) in their position," Bismarck said on one occasion, "but if we are to exist we must exterminate them."

Bismarck and Hitler Alike

And Bismarck's opinions on Slavs in general is much like that of the Reichsführer—both seeking the way to German-Russian understanding over the ruins of Poland. The Third Reich at the present at any rate is willing to allow Poland to exist on the pattern of 1815, since it does not want a common frontier with Russia, but that is all.

Germany's conception of "Lebensraum" has been defined a number of times as the German political and economic hegemony of Europe east of the Rhine to the borders of Russia.

It seeks to turn the smaller countries of the Danube and the Balkans into political fiefs and economic vassals who will all take commands from Berlin. "Today we number 80,000,000 Germans in Europe," Herr Hitler writes in Mein Kampf, "but the correctness of that foreign policy won't be established until hardly a century hence 250,000,000 Germans are living on this continent."

East First, Then West

The first task then is the settlement of East Europe according to German ideas. Then a turn would be taken against the west, for a fight against one nation at a time is more to Germany's ideas. Then it can dominate, for it is clear that the German-Russian pact is intended not only to satisfy the German's European plan. Surely the Soviet would not agree to that alone. Whatever Moscow may think there can be no doubt that Berlin is thinking of something far greater and of world-wide extent.

It is hardly necessary today to say that the so-called anti-Comintern pact was directed only theoretically and for propaganda purposes against Communism. In reality it was against the western democracies, especially Great Britain and the Empire, and America, while the Reich held to the belief that France is decadent. That Joachim von Ribbentrop, originator of the pact, could sit at a conference table in Moscow with those whom the German press and he had reviled beyond recall but a few months earlier, indicates the thin veneer of the "anti-Communist" drive.

And it is not beyond expectation that if the circumstances are favorable Germany will attempt to form a world alliance of totalitarian states against the democracies. Whether it will succeed is another question with Russia and Japan at variance and the Sino-Japanese was still on.

Challenge to Britain

The Third Reich, it is obvious to all who have followed its policy during the past two years, is out to "settle accounts" with the British Empire. It hopes to achieve this end through disintegration among the democracies themselves, and to arrive at a time when Britain will be forced to yield, not simply the colonies which Germany lost, but also its present economic domination.

The National Socialist policy is a challenge to democracy, that is, to the very basis of western civilization. Its Weltanschauung (philosophy) shows that it is out to fashion a new world. National Socialism calls itself peacemaker, but it is probably more true to say that it is a peacemaker for some new change. But to think that control of Poland or Hungary or Yugoslavia is the goal is to do injustice to the magnitude of National Socialism's conceptions and extent of its ambitions.

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The Home Forum

The Big Field

THIS YEAR THE Big Field is under wheat. It surges in lazy billows under the wind. It is like a yellow-green, sloping sea piled up toward the distant bluebell wood. It is dappled with poppies. Last evening, when the wind fell, the path that cuts across the field's center was strewn with fallen petals. Pimpernel and vetch and creamy campion blow about the Big Field's margin this summer.

It is not such a big field. By some standards, it is extremely small, a mere sixty acres or so lying up a gentle hillside, cut clean against the skyline by the wood on its crest. But to us of the village it is a big field indeed, a monster among fields, rendered huge by the very boundaries that circumscribe it. It is, in fact, our biggest field; and there is no cottage in the shallow valley from which its great shoulder may not be beheld, hanging like a cloud above our thatch-tops, now gay with the shrill green of young spring, now yellow in midsummer, now fiery gold at harvest time, now brown and uncompromising under winter skies. For many years, the Big Field has been sown and reaped by generations of Baileys; its clover and vetch foddered generations of beasts, its grain has been reaped, threshed, milled and gone to nourish generations of local folk.

It is the obvious start to any walk, its further boundary the inevitable destination for the evening stroll; from that eminence the tree-tufted farming land may be seen rolling away in brow and flank, in housewifely pattern of coppice and hedge.

* * *

Up there just now the young pheasants are learning to fly, and the woods are full of pigeons, clapping their slaty wings through the treetops. The church tower is far below, the village a confusion of thatch and plumy chimney smoke—straight over the slope of whispering wheat one looks at the village. It is all very English, very lush and feudal-seeming. And the big clouds browse silently over the summer sky.

This is but one mood of the Big Field which has so many. I remember an evening of spring, when the sky was clear and candid, the air fresh as a daffodil. Mating blackbirds rushed scolding down the hedgerows bounding the Big Field, and a pair of green plovers, circling and recircling on their rounded frightened wings warned me all too clearly that I was near their nest. The air throbbed with the flight of the male bird.

That evening the young wheat was showing in orderly lines, swinging over the contours of the field, as though the great expanse had been raked by a comb.

The field that evening had awakened from the winter in whose afternoons I had strode across it, rubber-booted, raincoat tight against the gray, hissing wind that swept down the hill. There is a stern exactitude about the field on such days, when every line is bare, when the stubble has been inturned and the soil is heavy, dark and grim.

* * *

For a day or two last winter, the Big Field was dazzling with snow; but it melted fast, and the frost came, so that the acres were stiff with it, and the woods naked beyond, and the setting sun a cold red in the sky. It seemed impossible then that these steely furrows would ever again yield up poppies and corn and marguerites under a sunny wind.

But they have done so. The harrows went over the sodden soil in early spring, the blades appeared, the angry thistles, too; and now the Big Field whispers and surges over us with the thick music of its fruitfulness.

Soon the heavy-gold days of late August and early September will come, and the cool evenings, aromatic with the smell of the wheat-straw. Under burning skies, to the incessant, drowsy music of the yellowhammers the reaping will begin, and the binder's blades go whirling under the sky, and the sound of the reaping of the Big Field will pervade the whole village for a week. Down will go the wheat and the silken poppies with it, and acre by acre the Big Field will be bared to the bristle.

C. GORDON GLOVER

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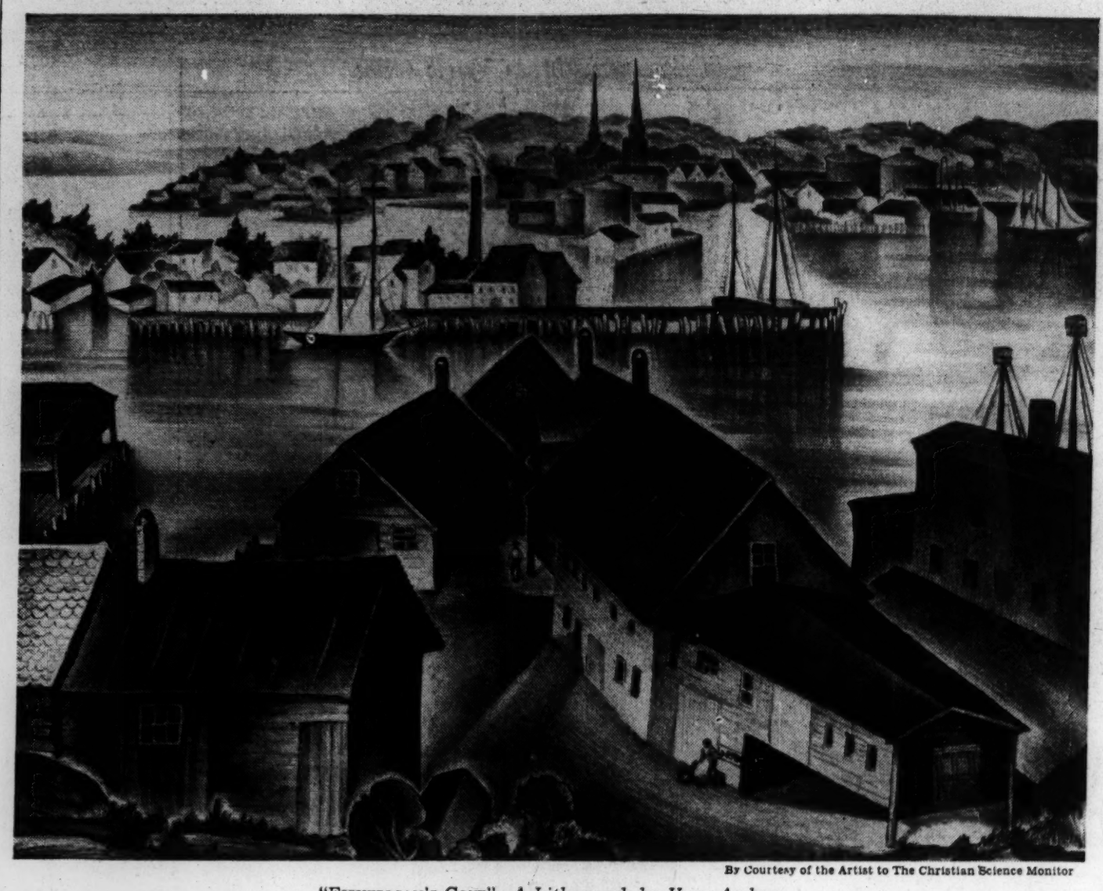

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"FISHERMAN'S COVE": *A Lithograph by Vera Andrus*

IN THE SUMMER, the New England coastline is well dotted with flourishing artists' colonies. Some hidden affinity is evident between fishing and art. Many of these colonies have grown up in long-established fishing villages, among the old houses and nets and lobsterpots.

Miss Andrus shows us one of the best known, at Fisherman's Cove in East Gloucester, Massachusetts. This print was hung at the International Lithographic Exhibition in Chicago.

John Muir, Student Of the Cosmos

THE SIXTY EXTANT journals of John Muir were written over a period of forty-four years, from 1867 to 1911. The journals cover nearly the whole of his career as a naturalist, narrating his wanderings, describing what he saw, recording his scientific researches.

Taken in their order the journals have considerable biographical interest. But since in the earliest of them he already reveals a surprising mastery of poetic prose, one must go back of them to discover how he learned to write. Apparently he had no wish to become a writer, hence there was no conscious playing of "the sedulous ape." His boyish ambition was to invent machines, for which he had unique ability. A few years later he planned to study medicine. Still later he decided to be a botanist. Finally in mature life, with the utmost reluctance and distrust of his own powers, he took up the "making of books." . . .

On the flyleaf (of his first journal) he encircled with a flourish his address as "John Muir, Earth-Planet, Universe." This was his declaration of freedom to wander. Coming with his family from Scotland in 1849, when he was eleven years old, and settling on the Wisconsin frontier, he absorbed with the air he breathed the venturing, mystical spirit of the pioneer, the spirit that went seeking for "something lost behind the ranges."

"When I first left home to go to school," he said, "I thought of fortune as an inventor, but the glimpse I got of the Cosmos at the University, put all the cams and wheels and levers out of my head." And so without money, but gloriously happy, he journeyed on from the Gulf States to the "wild side of the continent" on his life's business of studying the Cosmos.—From the Introduction to "John of the Mountains, the unpublished journals of John Muir," by LINNIE MARSH WOLFE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Figurehead

Lost in the jumble of an antique store
With tarnished pewter and a drab array
Of trinkets no one wanted any more,
I found her brooding, saw the faraway
Look in her eyes that spoke of stranger things
Than city streets—teak-wood and spicy bales,
And palm-fringed islands, and the buffetings
Of great seas lashed to fury by the gales.

Not all the dust or dimness could efface
The pride of that heroic pose, nor mar
What had been written on her wide, calm brow,
Voyages we could never hope to trace,
Beyond Rangoon, Papeete and Zanzibar,
She still remembered from a tall ship's prow!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

An Elocutionist With an Echo

WHEN OPAL MAY walked out on the platform, the chorus of "Oh's" and "Ah's" which swept over the auditorium sounded like the rustling leaves on our big cottonwood tree when the wind came up suddenly.

Her dress was pale blue taffeta silk with ruffles clear to the waist and a pink sash that stuck out in a big bow at the back. Her long brown curls were tied with a ribbon to match the sash, and she had on a lovely breastpin, and perfume too—I could smell it down on the front seat. But the most beautiful thing about her whole costume was her slippers. They were *pink satin.*

The only real slippers that I had ever seen before were a pair of white satin ones that came out of the relief barrel during the drought. Mother was president of the relief society and she would let me look on when the things were unpacked. I always got a thrill when the boxes and barrels from New York City were opened because there were sure to be lovely dresses in them—dresses of silk and satin. The relief committee had a terrible quarrel over the silk dresses one time. Mrs. Willard said they were not appropriate for the farmers' wives because they had no sleeves. She said she thought the town ladies should keep them.

Some of the women on the relief committee agreed with Mrs. Willard, but Mother said the dresses were sent to the farmers and they should have them, even if they didn't have any sleeves. She told the ladies that there were days when she was out holding the claim when she would have put on a pink silk dress without any sleeves just to break the monotony. Of course, being the President, Mother had her way.

When I saw Opal May's slippers, they seemed too beautiful to be real. They were very tiny and tied with pink ribbons so I knew they wouldn't come off. I thought of Cinderella and the Fairy Prince with the glass slipper. It seemed as if Opal May must have a fairy coach waiting for her outside.

The first piece that she recited was called "The Charcoal Man." It had an echo in it. . . .

Opal May could hold on to the last syllable and give three or four echoes without taking another breath. . . .

After "Charcoal," the audience applauded so long that she came back and threw kisses at them. But they only clapped louder and louder until finally she put up her hand for them to stop. When it grew quiet, she recited "The Bobolink." . . .

The minute Opal May began those bird tones a little shiver ran all over me. Right then and there I gave up all thought of Little Eva or of traveling around with a trained bear. I knew at last what I wanted out of life. I wanted to be an elocutionist like Opal May and go on the Chautauqua. I was seven years old.

When we got back home, Mother sent to Chicago for the *One Hundred Choice Selections* and I started in to learn "The Bobolink." I practised the bird tones behind a pile of two-by-fours in our lumberyard every night after school. One day Mr. Dempy, who owned the carpenter shop on the other side of the fence, asked me if I didn't know a piece with some other kind of a bird in it.—From "Morally We Roll Along," by GAY MACLAREN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Finland Has Three Important Cities

THERE ARE THREE important cities in Finland, ranking next to the capital in importance, which are scarcely known to the outside world; Abo, the ancient capital, and at one time the greatest city; Viborg, the largest and most historic town of the West, and Tammerfors, the industrial metropolis, the Pittsburg of Finland. Of course there are, in each, aspects common to all, and yet each of these towns differs from the others. To know the urban life of the nation you must visit them. A latitudinal line drawn a hundred miles north of the southern, or Baltic, boundary of the country would take them in, for they are all in the south of Finland.

The most historic, and in some ways the most picturesque, city of Finland is Abo, for centuries the kingdom's principal mart. Founded by the Swedes, who came in the twelfth century to introduce Christianity and to conquer, it antedates the founding of Helsingfors by four centuries. A cathedral was built and finished about 1300, a university founded in 1640 and Abo, nearer Sweden than any other city of the south, became the center of religion, learning and government. Not until the Russians, successful in their war with Sweden over the sovereignty of the country, annexed it as a Grand Duchy did Abo lose its pre-eminence. Then in 1812 Helsingfors, because of its greater remoteness from Sweden and her influence, was made the capital city.

Abo is like a miniature Stockholm for, situated at the mouth of the tiny river Aura, where it empties into the Baltic, the city is a water-intersected town accessible to shipping, and the little passenger boats bringing people from the surrounding country land their passengers, as in Stockholm, on the city's streets. It is this parked and tree-lined river that gives the center of the city its principal charm. From any point along its course the cathedral is visible, set amid attractive grounds, its lofty spire reflected in the placid waters beneath. Bridges spanning the narrow waterway present spectacles as the unhurried life of the city streams over them, promenades flanked by arching trees line the banks, row boats, sail boats, motor boats, steamers, and many kinds of working craft cast their reflections in the idly moving river. A wooded hill, tastefully parked and provided with outdoor restaurants, tea gardens, and their accompanying orchestras, rises sharply on one bank and is crowned by an observatory, below which the city stretches in splendid panorama.—From "Finland and Its People," by ROBERT MEDILL. (New York: McBride.)

Not My Way, but Thine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE most valuable lessons we can learn concerns that spirit of tolerance which, while it urges one to do one's best in one's own way, allows others the same privilege. Too often we judge the conduct of other people by our own standards, and when we find them carrying on in ways different from our own, we become disturbed. It is a blessed thing to approach the human situation with compassion, patience, and genuine humility.

Even in the so-called material universe, variety is apparent. It is said, for instance, that no two snowflakes are ever alike. How much more is this variegation seen in humanity! And when we consider spiritual realities, we realize that the real universe manifests marvelous variety. Christian Science teaches that the spiritual universe, the universe God creates, is the real, whereas what is called materiality is temporal misconception. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy declares (p. 468), "The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."

When we contemplate the vastness of God's creation, and remember the newness and multiplicity everywhere evident in human experience, we become humble and teachable, willing to acknowledge that, beyond what we have seen or planned, there are higher ways. Recalling the limited scope of the five physical senses, pondering the majesty of Him whose business is to govern the universe, shall we not hesitate to say, "My way, and mine only, is best"?

It may be objected that unless one takes a determined stand of his own on certain questions, his affairs tend to vacillate before the changing winds of human opinion. In every situation, however, there is that higher right which religionists often call the will of God. To find it, one would need to know what God's will is. Christian Science says that His will is absolute, lawful good, and that when human efforts become simple, willingly dependent on His wisdom, they are guided aright. Self-will and fear must be relinquished, because, as the Bible says (Isaiah 55:8), "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord."

In solving mathematical problems, one never endeavors to satisfy a personal whim. Knowing that numbers maintain relationships according to the law of mathematics, the mathematician understands that such an effort would be profitless. One obeys the rule and accepts the right result. Christian Science tells us that we cannot do otherwise in solving the problems of life. Divine Principle must be understood and its rule of perfection obeyed. We obtain correct solutions to human problems by modeling our thinking after the standard of divine Principle, and because Principle is Love, its provisions are entirely satisfying.

Jesus taught and proved the nature of divine Principle. He spoke of God as Father, and Spirit. By what Jesus did, he illustrated the fact that God is wholly good, and that man, His offspring, is made in His likeness. Christian Science enables us to follow Jesus by urging us to honor divine Principle in all our thinking. It shows us that our experiences are fundamentally mental, and that we are successful in proportion to the measure of the spiritualization of our thought. Through comprehension and utilization of the attributes of God, we are governed by spiritual reality. As light dispels darkness, so the true concept of God dispels fear, theorizing, speculation, and all unhealthy impulsion. Knowing God aright is the basis of health and happiness.

Essential to this kind of progress is an increasing recognition of God's universality. Unless we know that God is the Life of all, how can we claim Him as our own? And how can we demonstrate His all-embracing love unless we utterly discredit the self-righteous beliefs which would tempt us to regard others as outside the pale of omnipotent Love? A subtle form of this temptation has been referred to as the tendency to want others to do things in our way. Let us learn to reject this with the knowledge that men's need is to live in unity with God, and that this very need leads them to do so.

Our need is to achieve, through spiritualization of thought, our unity with God and to follow His leadings. Jesus taught us to pray (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done," not through a false sense of being resigned to God's will, but because we are blessed by obedience to it.

Mrs. Eddy has beautifully written (No and Yes, p. 39): "Prayer can neither change God, nor bring His designs into mortal modes; but it can and does change our modes and our false sense of Life, Love, and Truth, uplifting us to Him. Such prayer humiliates, purifies, and quickens activity, in the direction that is unerring."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Ne mans ceļš, bet Tavs

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

VIENA NO vissvētīgākām pamācībām, ko varam mācīties, zīmējas uz tādu pacietības garu, kas, lai gan pamudina cilvēku darīt vislabāko pēc sava pašа ieskata, atļauj šo privilegiju arī citiem. Pārāk bieži mēs sprieżam par citu cilvēku rīcību pēc savām mērauklām, un, ja mēs tos redzam citādi daram nekā mēs paši, mēs sākam uztraukties. Bet svētīgi ir pieiet cilvēciskam stāvoklim ar līdzjūtību, pacietību un patiesu pazemību.

Pat tā sauktajā materialajā universā dažādība ir acīmredzama. Tā, piemēram, saka, ka nav divu līdzīgu sniega pārslu. Cik daudz vairāk šāda dažādība redzama cilvēcē! Un kad mēs pārdomājam garīgās īstenības, mēs īsteņojam, ka īstais universs izpauž brīnišķīgu dažādību. Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka garīgais universs, universs, ko Dievs rada, ir īstais, turpretim tas, ko sauc par materialitati, ir laicīgs pārpratums. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy paskaidro (468. lpp.): "Garīgais universs, līdzskaitot individualu cilvēku, ir sakopota ideja, atspoguļojoša Gara dievišķīgo substanci."

Kad mēs aplūkojam Dieva radības plašumu un atceramies ik uz soļa cilvēciskā dzīvē sastopamos jaunumus un dažādību, mēs kļūstam pazemīgi un esam gatavi mācīties saprast un atzīt, ka pāri visam tam, ko esam paši redzējuši vai plānojuši, stāv augstāki ceļi. Ja atskatīsimies uz piecu fizisko jutekļu aprobežoto redzes aploku, ja pārdomāsim Tā varenību, kā rokās ir valdīt par universu, vai mēs tad nevilcināsimies sacīt, "Mans un tikai mans ceļš ir tas vislabākais"?

Varētu iebilst, ka kamēr cilvēks nav ieņēmis pats savu noteiktu stāju zināmos jautājumos, viņa pasākumi ir viegli satricināmi cilvēciskā uzskata mainīgos vējos. Tomēr ikkatra situacija slēpj sevī to augstāko taisnīgumu, ko religiskie cilvēki bieži sauc par Dieva gribu. Lai to atrastu, cilvēkam būtu jāzin, kas tad ir Dieva griba. Kristīgā Zinātne saka, ka Viņa griba ir absoluta, likumīgais labais, un kad cilvēciskie centieni kļūst vienkārši, labprātīgi padodamies Viņa gudrībai, tad tie ir pareizi vadīti. Pašgriba un bailes ir jāatmet, jo, kā Bībele saka (Ezaija 55:8): "Manas domas nav jūsu domas un jūsu ceļi nav mani ceļi, saka tas Kungs."

Atrisinādams matematisku problemu, cilvēks nekad necenšas apmierināt kādu personīgu untumu. Zinādams, ka skaitļiem ir attiecības savā starpā saskaņā ar matematikas likumu, matematiķis saprot, ka šādas pūles būtu veltīgas. Viņš paklausa noteikūmam un pieņem pareizo iznākumu. Kristīgā Zinātne mums saka, ka arī dzīves problemas atrisināšanā mēs nevaram rīkoties citādi. Dievišķīgais Princips ir jāsaprot, un tā pilnības noteikumam ir jāpaklausa. Mēs iegūstam pareizus cilvēcisko problemu atrisinājumus, veidojot mūsu domāšanu pēc dievišķīgā Principa parauga, un tādēļ, ka Princips ir Mīlestība, tā apgādības krājumi ir pilnīgi apmierinoši.

Jēzus mācīja un pierādīja dievišķīgā Principa dabu. Viņš runāja par Dievu kā Tēvu un Garu. Ar saviem darbiem viņš paskaidroja faktu, ka Dievs ir pilnīgi labs, un ka cilvēks, Viņa atvase, ir darīts Viņa līdzībā. Kristīgā Zinātne, pamudinādama mūs dot godu dievišķīgam Principam visā mūsu domāšanā, dara mūs spējīgus sekot Jēzum. Tā rāda mums, ka mūsu piedzīvojumi savos pamatos ir mentali, un ka esam sekmīgi tādā mērā, kādā mūsu domas kļūst garīgākas. Ja saprotam un liekam lietā Dieva īpašības, tad mūs vaida garīgā īsteniba. Kā gaisma izklīdina tumsu, tā patiesais jēdziens par Dievu izklīdina bailes, teorizēšanu, spriedelēšanu un visas neveselīgās ierosmes. Dieva pareiza pazīšana ir pamats veselībai un laimei.

Šāda veida progresam svarīgi arvien vairāk atzīt Dieva visumību. Līdz kamēr mēs nezinam, ka Dievs ir visu Dzīvība, kā gan uz Viņu varam pastāvēt kā uz savu? Un kā mēs varam demonstrēt Viņa visaptverošo mīlestību, kamēr galīgi neatmetam ticību paštaisnīgiem pieņēmumiem, kas mūs kārdina uzskatīt citus kā stāvošus ārpus visspēcīgās Mīlestības vaists? Šī kārdinājuma viltīgajam veidam pieskaitāma tieksme vēlēties, lai citi dara tāpat kā mēs. Mācīsimies to atmest, zinādami, ka cilvēkam nepieciešami dzīvot vienībā ar Dievu, un ka taisni šī nepieciešamība vada tos to darīt.

Ar domu apgarošanu mums jāsasniedz sava vienība ar Dievu un jāseko Viņa vadībai. Jēzus mācīja mums lūgt (Mat. 6:10), "Tavs prāts lai notiek," ne aiz maldīga jēdziena par padošanos Dieva gribai, bet tādēļ, ka tiekam svētīti, ja tai paklausam.

Mrs. Eddy tik jauki raksta (No and Yes, 39. lpp.): "Lūgšana nevar Dievu pārveidot, ne arī pārnest Viņa plānus mirstīgos rīcības veidos; bet tā gan var pārveidot un pārveido mūsu rīcību un mūsu maldīgo jēdzienu par Dzīvību, Mīlestību un Patiesību, paceļot mūs pie Viņa. Tāda lūgšana dara mūs pazemīgus, šķīstus un atdzīvina darbību nemaldīgā virzienā."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstīsku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Gloucester in Pastels

Fog by the sea
Makes cobwebs on the grass;
And veils of floating mist
Above the garden wall.
There are sudden salty smells
On the wooded paths that twist
Between the shore and meadow;
And a gray gull's call.
The fishing-boats lie far away;
Their sails are thin and furled.
They seem to float above the bay
Like ships from an alien world.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1939

Glamour Rusticates

At Lakewood, Maine, Summer Theater

1. Proud fathers with their sons, participating in activities at the Lakewood summer theater, Skowhegan, Maine. Back row, left to right: Arthur Byron, Ed Wynn, John B. Hymer, Owen Davis. Front row, left to right: Arthur Byron, Jr., Keenan Wynn, Warren Hymer, Owen Davis, Jr. 2. David Byrne, one of the Lakewood players with his Hollywood High School schoolmate, Fay Wray. 3. Clifford Odets and William Kozlenko, editors and writers of plays. 4. Virginia Dunning and her playwright father, Philip Dunning.

Aid to Lawyers Again Is Laid To Hospital Staff

Charges of "ambulance chasing" at City Hospital, brought to public attention six months ago, were made again today following a meeting of the Board of Trustees at which it was presumed a date was to be set for a meeting with members of the Finance Commission to investigate the charges. Choice of a date could not be learned.

Counselor Robert G. Wilson demanded to know why the issue was being "whitewashed." In a statement, he contended that ambulance chasing was going on until recently, with unethical acts by doctors and lawyers, and that while this practice had been reported to the Trustees, nothing had been done.

"I charge," he said, "that doctors who ostensibly are generously giving their services free to the City Hospital are on pay rolls of Boston insurance companies. A lawyer seeking the hospital record of a client must get written authority of the patient to get the report.

"I have had the experience repeatedly of having attorneys for insurance companies produce reports in greater detail, and also bedside reports, which never were available to me. These were given to insurance attorneys through some authority at the hospital. Some person in City Hospital is party to this."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with scattered showers tonight, possibly continuing into Saturday morning, followed by clearing, little change in temperature; gentle southeasterly winds.

Central New England on Sunday: Fair weather with moderate temperature.

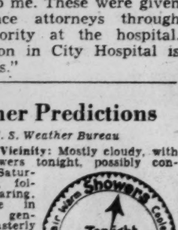
Maine: Mostly cloudy, scattered showers Saturday and in west portion tonight. Not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Scattered showers this afternoon; partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Connecticut: Showers tonight; Saturday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Cloudy and showers tonight and possibly on the coast Saturday morning. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds; mostly southwest, becoming variable over south portion; Saturday overcast with some fog, scattered showers tonight and over central and north portion Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	82	New Orleans	72	88
Chicago	60	82	New York	75	86
Denver	58	89	Norfolk	75	91
Helena	58	83	Philadelphia	75	87
Kansas City	67	91	St. Louis	68	86
Los Angeles	69	85	San Francisco	58	68
Miami	78	86	Washington	72	92
Minneapolis	57	78			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 25.
B—Maximum, Aug. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:10 p. m.; height 9.3 ft.
Saturday, 9:45 a. m.; height 8.4 ft.
Light all vehicles by 8:01 p. m.

Stars Are Dime a Dozen At Lakewood Playhouse

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Aug. 25 —Lakewood is the glamour girl of summer theaterdom.

True enough, July and August find glamour rusticating from Connecticut to the Canadian border and in yet more distant fields. Try scuffing along any self-respecting beach in these latter days without sooner or later stumbling over an actor.

But Lakewoodians claim that for long-range per acre migration of film and stage folk, of writers, directors and other notables, no summer dramatic stand can equal the record of the quondam amusement park in whose frayed appearance Herbert L. Swett caught the glimmer of glamour some 40 years ago.

The current week is not untypical. The Lakewood Players are trying out what is loosely described as Owen Davis' 408th play, "Love and All That," for which Owen Davis, Jr., has journeyed on from Hollywood. Nobody, not even Mr. Davis, Sr., knows whether this is actually Number 408. The author of "Icebound" stopped counting long before his dramas expanded to fill almost 200 bound volumes, as they do now. But for the sake of convenience and press agentry, 408 will do. This is the eighth to be tried out here.

Byron Absent

Lakewood has been missing one of its veteran favorites this summer. He is Arthur Byron, affectionately known as "the first citizen of Lakewood." Every summer for many years, Mr. Byron and his blue yachting cap have been familiar sights to other Lakewood folk. Mr. Byron is a great sailing enthusiast and has built as well as sailed boats on the lake. Once or twice during the season, he would make an appearance with the Lakewood Players at the customary rate of $50 for the week's work.

Nobody—no matter what his or her rating in the world beyond Lakewood—receives more than $50 for the six nights and two matinees of a Lakewood production.

The Marx Brothers haven't found time to get up to this part of Maine for several years but Groucho spent the summer of 1934 at Lakewood, when he made his first appearance sans moustache and eyebrows in "Twentieth Century." Harpo came up for the event and brought Alexander Woollcott and Max Gordon, the producer, with him. Groucho is still remembered by the Lakewood stage crew for having turned his $50 over to to them.

Joke on Gordon

Those around the theater still get a laugh out of Mr. Gordon's innocence on matters geographi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Students Shun Sensationalism In Newspapers

Boston University poll shows seniors prefer conservative press—Men read sports.

While headlines scream about Europe's troubles, many newspaper editors, who are constantly trying to diagnose that elusive phenomenon called "reader interest" must inevitably wonder how their news presentation coincides with public demand.

Boston University adds the results of a survey of student opinion among seniors to the growing mass of information on the subject. Intended to answer the question, How does the average American student read his newspaper? the survey includes these significant conclusions:

Conservative journalism is practically the unanimous choice of the students interviewed. Men in the college of business administration voted 85 per cent thus; women in the college of practical arts and letters voted 88 per cent thus; and 92 per cent of the mixed group in the college of liberal arts favored a conservative newspaper.

Normally, only about one-third of the students read European news regularly, although more than 50 per cent follow it during crisis periods.

Headlines Important

Thus it appears the students do not care for sensationalized news. Yet the utility of informative headlines is evident in the fact that 73 per cent of the men declared they read the headlines first; 70 per cent of the co-ed group reaffirmed this point; in the mixed group of the college of liberal arts only 52 per cent voted thus.

The men's group, from the college of business administration, listed in descending order the other subjects of their attention: Sports, comics, editorials, stocks and classified advertisements.

The co-eds of the college of practical arts and letters listed: Fashions, comics, sports, society news, editorials, and last-page items.

The mixed group of the college of liberal arts listed: Sports, society, comics, editorials, and classified ads.

Consistent popularity of sports and comics, and the inclusion of classified ads, are significant.

Comics are still as popular as when they made their appearances in the sensational newspapers more than 30 years ago, the survey showed. Eighty-five per cent of the males in the senior class at the college of business administration read the comic pages regularly, 11 per cent occasionally, and only four per cent rarely. At the college of practical arts and letters the co-eds claimed that only 65 per cent read the comics regularly, 25 per cent occasionally, and 10 per cent rarely. Seniors at the college of liberal arts are the most rabid followers of the pen-and-ink delineators, the survey revealed. Eighty-five per cent read the comics regularly, while the remaining 15 per cent read them occasionally.

Opinion vs. Gossip

Columns in form of essays were favored by the senior classes of all three departments of the University over the sensational, chatty, gossip columns. Ninety-six per cent of the college of liberal arts seniors marked their preference for columns of opinions over gossip, while 80 per cent of the other two departments also signified the same preference.

College of liberal arts seniors also were more interested in editorial pages than other students. Ninety-six per cent of the students read the editorials, while only 94 per cent of the males at the college of business administration follow editorial comment, and the co-eds at the college of practical arts and letters trailed with a percentage of 92.

Unlike the students at the colleges of liberal arts and business administration girls at the college of practical arts and letters favored local news over national events, with 68 per cent of the class reading local items and 32 per cent national happenings. This average was opposed to that of the two other colleges which favored national news over local gossip.

The City Is Yours

Welcome to Boston

Commander-in-Chief Eugene I. Van Antwerp, head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (left), met at South Station by John J. Flaherty, Commander of the Boston Police Post, V. F. W.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Begin to Arrive for Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrator of Veterans' Affairs; A. J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; and possibly Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City.

The program of the convention is as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 27—Registration of national officers, department officers, delegates and alternates at V. F. W. headquarters, Hotel Statler. Ladies auxiliary organizations will register at the Copley Plaza. The Military Order of Cooties will register at the Hotel Touraine.

Special services at all downtown churches.

Luncheon of auxiliary department presidents and national officers at the State suite, Copley Plaza at 1 p. m.

Annual V. F. W. memorial services, 8 p. m., Symphony Hall.

Monday, Aug. 28—Formal opening session of the Fortieth National Encampment, Symphony Hall, 10 a. m. Addresses of welcome by Col. Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner; Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Addresses by Commander-in-Chief Antwerp, National Auxiliary President Anna Mae Lochner, and Colonel Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War.

New England clambake at Hull, 3 to 7 p. m.

Military Order of Cooties, encampment banquet, Hotel Touraine, 6 p. m.

Annual "cootie" torchlight procession, downtown Boston, 10 p. m.

Tuesday, Aug. 29—Business sessions; reports of officers; address by General Hines; at First Corps Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street, diagonally across from Hotel Statler.

Formal opening session of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Twenty-sixth National Encampment, Symphony Hall.

Annual military parade, 1 p. m. to 8 p. m., downtown Boston.

Evening, 7 to 8 p. m., state dinners, divisional reunions and banquets.

Wednesday, Aug. 30—Business sessions, V. F. W. and auxiliaries, 9 a. m., all day.

Drum and bugle corps contest finals, 7 p. m., Harvard Stadium. State dinners, reunions and banquets.

Thursday, Aug. 31—Business sessions throughout forenoon. Address at 1 p. m. in First Corps Cadets' Armory by Capt. A. A. Nicholson, National Association of Manufacturers.

Annual military ball, Boston Garden, 8 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 1—Business sessions, starting at 1:30 p. m., First Corps Cadet Armory; annual elections and installation of officers and adjournment. Ladies' Auxiliary sessions for same purpose and adjournment, Symphony Hall.

Pact Held Blow to Hitler

The new Nazi-Communist nonaggression pact is an effective blow to Reichsführer Hitler, a "momentous gain for peace," and a resounding triumph for Joseph Stalin, Communist leaders of Massachusetts last night told an audience of 500 persons. The meeting was punctuated by fisticuffs and characterized by some of the confusion that is alleged to have swept Communist circles in the United States since the pact was signed. The rally was held at the Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Accusing Prime Minister Chamberlain of plotting a "second Munich" with Herr Hitler, Phil Frankfeld, General Secretary of the Communist Party for Massachusetts, told his hearers in a two-hour peroration that Mr. Stalin had frustrated this plan and demolished much of Herr Hitler's prestige in Germany. He defended the accompanying trade agreement on the ground that Russia's gains are far greater than Germany's, and urged Communist adherents to continue their economic boycott of German goods.

Meanwhile, police quelled a dispute between "Stalinists" and "Trotskyists" in the streets outside. Three persons were arrested on charges of sauntering and loitering.

Following the talk by Mr. Frankfeld, the chairman asked for written questions from the audience. Someone asked if the anti-Nazi boycott should be continued, upon which Mr. Frankfeld replied affirmatively with the statement that Fascism and Communism are still "as far apart as the North and South Poles."

Someone asked why Russia was furnishing Germany with raw materials needed for war, if Mr. Stalin's real aim is to weaken Herr Hitler.

Business Is Better In State and Load Is Eased on Relief

Real Estate market is mixed — Boston rents are firm for fall with no concessions.

Mortgage situation is found uncertain with foreclosures reported on the increase.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Moving into a new apartment this fall?

If you are, don't expect the landlord to make any rent concessions; he's barely paying his taxes now. On the other hand, don't anticipate any increases in rents, at least upon apartments now ranging from $35 to $65 a month.

This information came today from a man who probably knows more about apartments and rents than any other authority in Boston, Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners' Association with headquarters on Beacon Street. His annual survey of apartment house conditions indicates that all the landlords will ask this fall is a stiffening of rents at present levels, halting the backsliding revenues occurring over the last two to three years.

Previous reports of rising rents this fall, said Mr. Flynn, constituted more of a hope than a promise. Today, following a survey that revealed 17,149 vacancies in the 19 precincts of Boston as compared with 13,031 vacancies last year, the apartment house authority saw no possibility of higher rentals.

Sees End to Rent Cut

Said Mr. Flynn:

"I do think that the end of rent reductions has been reached, which means that rents this fall will be about the same as they were last year at this time."

What has caused the increase in vacant apartments? That is something of an interesting story which Mr. Flynn characterizes as lack of foresight and sums up in these words:

"During the last two years there has been an increase of some 6,000 family living units in Boston proper and Brookline alone."

And what has happened to these new units? Well, they have absorbed many of the families living in the older units, causing vacancies. Even then, Mr. Flynn declared, the new units did not fill up, so the rents on the new apartments dropped, cutting further into the business of the older units. He cited one modern 155 suite-apartment house on Commonwealth Avenue as an example.

"Today, in spite of three rent reductions in two years, that modern apartment house is still 40 per cent vacant. Not only is this type of building hard on the actual owners in these times, but it results in a hardship upon those landlords who are only now barely holding on to their properties."

As a result of these conditions, the Apartment House Owners' Association has successfully fought against the construction of other new apartment house units scheduled for construction during the last year. What the Association is actually fighting, as Mr. Flynn phrases it, is the New Deal philosophy of "haste to build, time to repent."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — A survey of real estate conditions just completed in Massachusetts by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and released today shows a "mixed situation" in basic economic forces and factors underlying real estate mortgage security, "but a favorable trend in the general business situation."

Listed as "favorable" factors are:

1. Employment and pay rolls increase significantly;
2. Relief load notably smaller;
3. General business improved;
4. General reduction in real estate holdings.

Listed as "unfavorable" factors are:

1. Foreclosures increasing;
2. Home building costs higher;
3. Insured lending (FHA) curtailed;
4. Taxes relatively high.

A statement says in part:

"Employment and pay rolls registered distinct improvement over last year, the relief load showed a decline, and a number of indexes of general business indicated progress. On the contrary, foreclosures are running higher this year, home building costs are rising, residential construction is declining, and the tax rate is sufficiently high to have an unfavorable effect.

Rentals Up in Boston

"Rentals in Boston gained 3.9 per cent over the 12-months period ending in May. The average rental of HOLC property declined 0.5 per cent over the same period. Similarly, the rent index of workers' dwellings declined 0.5 per cent.

"The cost of building a standard six-room house in Boston advanced 3.4 per cent from June, 1938, to June, 1939.

"The total amount of residential construction during the period, January through May, declined 3.9 per cent from last year to this year. The number of houses built in May, however, exceeded the previous month's total by 21.9 per cent.

"Employment and pay rolls declined currently, 1.1 per cent and 0.7 per cent from April to May, but the first five months of 1939 exceeded the corresponding period for 1938 by 11.2 per cent and 34.0 per cent.

Relief Average Is Lower

"The average number of cases on relief per month during the first four months of this year stood 14.2 per cent under the average for the same period last year

"The receipts from the sale of principal farm products for the first five months of 1939 were 6.7 per cent less than during the same period in 1938. The receipts for May, however, gained 55.5 per cent over April and 7.0 per cent over May a year ago.

"Retail sales for June declined 1.9 per cent from May, but retained 8.4 per cent advantage over June last year. Back debits declined 0.8 per cent from April to May, but advanced 7.4 per cent over the previous May."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 4, 7, 10. Also "Missing Daughters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Reno," Sidney Toler and Richard Cortez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Also "Let us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy.

Fine Arts—
"Little Women," starring Katharine Hepburn. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Also Disney Review, 2:50, 5:30, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Ravilland. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio—Page 10

Metropolitan—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Tremont—
"Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Colorful Curacao." Robert Benchley in "Home Early," "The Library of Congress," "Three Minute Fuse," Donald Duck in "The Hockey Champ." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Ralph Richardson. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Susanna of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 6:34, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"First Offenders," with Walter Abel. 9:30, 11:46 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:10. Also "Street of Missing Men," with Charles Bickford. 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Uptown—
"I Stole a Million." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Children Produce Appetizing Garden Display

By a Staff Photographer

At Children's Garden Show

Grace Downing, of South Weymouth, holding two German squash raised by Frank Winiarski, of Chicopee. The squash are exhibited in the Horticultural Hall Show of Products of Children's Home and School Gardens.

Agriculture in Massachusetts is beginning to look up—judging by the current exhibition of the products of children's gardens, now displayed at Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

"Appetizing" is as good a word as any to describe the freshness, neatness, cleanliness and variety of this 50th annual show.

More than 500 entries, from home and school gardens, all raised by children under 18 years old, give the hall the appearance of a green grocer's display or a series of well-kept roadside stands. "Glads," asters, cosmos, calendulas, zinnias and dahlias show just as much care in the raising as the freshly scrubbed potatoes, shiny tomatoes, shell, wax and green beans, purple beets, plummet-like okra, scullions, sweet corn, cucumbers, kohlrabi and summer squash.

Worth inspection, too, are the collections of wild flowers and herbs, carefully labeled with their old-fashioned names. The roster reads like a page from Elizabethan and earlier English writers. In the wild flower group, Anna E. Newland, of 13 Fairview Street, Roslindale, took first prize. For herb specimens, Nello Fiorio of 53 Cottage Street, Hyde Park, was given the blue seal.

Jamaica Plain High School captured first place in the class for a model roadside stand of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Awards of excellence in the 4-H Club vegetable exhibit were made to Donald Metcalf, of Saugus, Stanley Vaill, of Munson, Mary Mignosa, of Waltham, and Edward Pelzar, of New Bedford.

Forty classes were open to the youthful planters. Today, the concluding day of the show, there was a vegetable judging contest for boys and girls.

'The Star Maker'

The Arts in Boston

Paramount has poured the proper amounts of nostalgia, sentiment, humor, and infant appeal into a mold long proved acceptable to the populace, and come out with an agreeable concoction entitled, "The Star Maker." Transient these days at the Metropolitan Theater, it has Bing Crosby to warble old melodies and new, Ned Sparks as the antic acid drop, Louise Campbell for romance, Linda Ware for a new face and a new voice, Dr. Walter Damrosch to speak with solemn dignity and lead 100 musicians through the last three measures of the Beethoven Fifth. Finally, of course, it has the children, oodles of them — dancing, singing, making faces, speaking pieces.

While considerably less extraordinary than the real-life original, "The Star Maker" bases its story upon the career of Gus Edwards, one-time sponsor of Eddie Cantor, Mitzi Mayfair, Ray Bolger, Helen Mencken, the Lane Sisters, Mae Murray, George Jessel, and the Duncan Sisters, to name a few. In the film, the star maker is known as Larry Earl (Mr. Crosby) and the plot concerns Larry's struggles to get child talent recognized. His enormous success is cut short when Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children step in to curb this exploitation. Comes a hiatus but radio saves the day.

Comes a hiatus also in the story, which dwindles off into a rather indeterminate ending. That, of course, is the danger of biographical films, when biography fails the script writers. But if you like Mr. Crosby—who is at his best here—and if you like the sound of childish voices, then you will not find "The Star Maker" hard to take.

In the accompanying film, "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," the impossible happens. Captain Drummond marries that Clavering girl amidst falling plaster and detonations. It's pretty silly stuff and we can only hope that the new series, to be made in England, will also take on new life. John Howard, Reginald Denny, E. E. Clive, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner, Elizabeth Patterson, and Eduardo Ciannelli are the players.

"The Magnificent Fraud"

Akim Tamiroff has such an obviously good and guttural time at acting. Whether he's playing Cyrano, Napoleon, a French actor, or an assassinated dictator, he's still our good old friend Akim, if you'll excuse the familiarity. In "The Magnificent Fraud," one regrets to say, Mr. Tamiroff had a better time than most of his auditors will. Not that this is his fault.

Responsibility probably lies with the script writers, who have devised one of the more preposterous yarns of the season. Melodrama with a comedy touch might be the best way to describe it, though this touch resembles a pile driver's. The plot revolves—but madly—round a $10,000,000 loan, a bored fiancée, the poseur dictator played by a French actor being hunted for murder (otherwise Mr. T.) and an American adventurer played with something less than full authority by Lloyd Nolan. The dictator's nickname, by the way, is El Toro.

Barry Benefield's "The Chicken Wagon Family," made into a vehicle for Jane Withers, is the second feature. Jane is a growing up young lady and plays with less boisterousness than heretofore. The story is about a peddler and his family who stray from the backroads into New York City, where they have some uncommon adventures. Leo Carrillo, Spring Byington, and Marjorie Weaver are the principal participants with Miss Withers.

J. D. B.

Who's Got the Thimble? Miss Elliott Must Have It

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 25—"Thimble, thimble, who's got the thimble?" are words of a childhood game that echo in dim memory. How it was played, I can't remember. But now I know who's got the thimble. It's Miss Lucy Elliott, who lives in the famous old 'Bleak House" on a hill overlooking Peterborough, the New Hampshire town that for some reason or other seems to have attracted more interesting and noted people than most communities of its size.

Miss Elliott must have the very thimble children used to sing about because she is one of the few collectors of that domestic implement in this country. In fact she has been able to find only two other people in the world who have thimble-collecting for a hobby. These she located through joining a club which enables collectors of about everything to get in touch with one another throughout the world.

Although Miss Elliott has been collecting thimbles only two years and has had little time to do research work on the subject, she already has found out some interesting and little known facts about her hobby. She says that thimbles were found in Herculaneum and that they were used in China at an early date. It appears that in ancient times the thimbles were made of gold or silver, of jewelry exquisitely wrought by hand and frequently set with jewels.

Around Miss Elliott's thimbles center countless tales. Her collection has come largely from friends or as gifts from people who have heard of her hobby and sent thimbles with odd stories attached.

One of the most interesting recently came from a woman who had once been a missionary in India. It is of silver and exquisitely chased all over and with a scalloped border. The story is that one of the princes of India in gratitude to the missionary, gave her a cube of solid silver. Determined to share the gift, she had the entire cube made up into thimbles of the most beautiful designs and sent them to her friends back home.

A thimble collection fits well into Bleak House, one of the most beautiful early American houses in this region. Built, it is believed, about 1790 by John White, it was the home of the Morison family for over 80 years. A few years ago Samuel Eliot Morison, noted professor of history at Harvard, gave the house to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities as a memorial to his mother.

1940 Plymouth in Boston; Model Remains a Secret

The 1940 Plymouth motorcar came to Boston today and was shown to a few newspapermen and dealers at a private exhibition in Symphony Hall.

How does the car look? Well, it has . . . ah, but that is giving away the industry's secret. Several hundred dealers from all over New England learned today for the first time what the new Plymouth will incorporate, but they are mum until the regular public displays are announced sometime about the middle of September.

Ouster of Mayor Lost in Waterbury Aldermanic Vote

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Frank Hayes still is Mayor of Waterbury, since the Board of Aldermen failed by two votes to oust him last night on charges resulting from his conviction of participating in a conspiracy to defraud the City.

A crowd jammed the Aldermanic Chamber to its 350 capacity, cheered each Republican Alderman who spoke in favor of the ouster, and booed the Democrats who stood by their fellow party member.

J. Warren Upson, Republican Town Chairman, acting as a private citizen, preferred the charges of "continued neglect and default of official duty" and "moral delinquency and moral turpitude" against the Mayor. The vote was strictly partisan, the eight Republicans on the 15-man Board favoring removal and six Democrats voting no. A two-thirds majority is needed to oust a public official.

The same charges were preferred against Alderman Thomas P. Kelly, the Mayor's executive secretary, who was convicted with him and 18 others last week, and the vote on his case was the same.

Neither Mayor Hayes nor Secretary Kelly, both of whom are free on bail pending appeals, attended the meeting, but an attorney represented them.

Shrine Delegates Of Northeast Area Gather in Boston

Delegates and uniformed parade units from nearly a dozen temples of the Northeastern Shrine Council were in Boston today to attend the opening of the third annual two-day session of the Council.

Walter D. Cline, Imperial Potentate of North America, will be the key speaker at the Council meeting tonight. James J. Curry, Illustrious Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Boston, and President of the Northeast Council, will present Mr. Cline.

A parade of uniformed patrols from Mechanics Building to the Common, where they will be reviewed by a committee of judges, is scheduled tomorrow. Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., City Councilor, is marshal of the parade.

Lakewood

(Continued from Page 9)

cal. Somebody suggested, one day while he was there, a trip to the ocean for a lobster dinner.

"What ocean is that?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"Why, the Atlantic Ocean."

"Hmm," mused Mr. G. a little skeptically. "My daughter goes to school in Connecticut, but I didn't know the Atlantic came up this far."

The range of Lakewood visitors is sufficiently varied for any one's tastes. Picture scouts are such a common sight that even the actors are inclined to take them for granted. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Lakewood in 1933. And the following year, both Amelia Earhart and Will Rogers made brief stops at Mr. Swett's colony. Ben Ames Williams, who lives down the coast a piece, used to be a regular at Lakewood Saturday matinees, but his attendance record hasn't been so good in recent years.

Actors in Audience

Lillian Gish has been a Lakewood visitor and so has Katharine Cornell's father, Dr. Peter Cornell. On opening nights, there are often as many actors in the audience as there are on the stage.

The Devereauxs, the Hymers, and the Dunnings are also old citizens of Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Devereaux and their son, John Drew Devereaux, have a summer place on the lake. Which makes it pretty handy for son John, who is a member of the Lakewood company. Warern Hymer, the movie "tough mug" and son of John Hymer, the playwright, grew up around Lakewood but was back to act with the company last year for the first time in quite a while.

Ed Wynn's genial countenance is a familiar one in the Lakewood family circle. Ed is represented along the Lakewood shore this summer by his son, Keenan, and Keenan's wife.

Hitler Address Awaited Early Sunday on Networks

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio arrangements over this week end will be subject to cancellation or possible shifting in order to accommodate programs which the networks will undoubtedly bring in from abroad. The focal program of the week end will, of course, be Adolf Hitler's address from Tannenberg, Germany. All the networks will start earlier on Sunday to relay the Tannenberg speech, NBC beginning at 5:45 a. m., CBS and MBS at 6:30 a. m. English translations will follow over all three networks. WEEI will reradiocast a recording of Hitler's speech at 10:30 a. m. Practically every station in New England with a network connection will relay this talk, it seems fairly certain.

Tonight

European and related short wave programs scheduled to be heard on Boston stations, but subject to change or addition, are as follows:

5:45 WEEI—Comment from Tokyo.

6:45 WEEI—Attempted pickup from Moscow (recorded from previous 6:30 transmission).

7:00 WBZ—"Man-in-the-Street" interviews on "If War Comes."

7:15 WNAC—John Gunther, foreign radio correspondent, from Tallin, Estonia.

7:45 WBZ—Review of news and comment.

8:00 WEEI—Roundup from London, Berlin and probably Warsaw.

8:30 WBZ—Dorothy Thompson, comment.

12:00 WBZ—European Roundup, NBC-Red and Blue to WBZ.

Also scheduled, subject to change and addition, are the following, which may be heard by dialing other New England network stations or key stations in New York:

6:00 Geraldine, former Queen of Albania, from France, in a message to American women, NBC-Red-WEAF.

10:15 Recorded reradiocast of European newscasts, Mutual-WOR.

Saturday

Wightman Cup tennis between the best women players of the United States and Great Britain is reported play by play by Ted Husing from Forest Hills, L. I. CBS-WEEI, 2 to 4:45.

Nazimova breaks a long-standing rule against radio appearances to play in Arch Oboler's "This Lonely Heart," a 60-minute dramatization of the strange friendship between Tchaikovsky and Madame von Meck, based on material from the book, "Beloved Friend," and Mr. Oboler's own personal excursions into Tchaikovsky's literature, NBC-Red Network, except WEEI, new time of 7:30.

Sunday

Music of Haydn and Wagner receives attention on two concert programs today. Maurice Baron has scheduled the "Surprise" Symphony of Haydn and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," in the Music Hall concert, NBC Blue-WBZ, 12 noon, while Howard Barlow has programmed the "Clock" Symphony of Haydn and the "Siegfried Idyll," CBS-WEEI, 3.

The Diogenes theme is employed in modern dress with "Man With a Lantern," the Radio Guild drama, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Monday

David Laughlin, Colorado Springs operatic tenor discovery, sings the immortal clown's lament, "Vesti La Giubba" (On with the Motley), in "Tune-Up Time," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Oscar Levant, who hasn't been stuck yet on a musical question in "Information Please," takes his erudition to "The Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9, for a joust with Colonel Stoopnagle; Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra with his songstress-wife, Harriet Hilliard, are also guests.

Lynn Ready to Dial Phones

Lynn telephone subscribers beginning tomorrow will dial "LYnn" on their instruments as this city becomes the first community in the world to have "crossbar" dial service throughout a whole city. Subscribers in Lynn, or on the outside, who never have been able to remember whether it was "Jackson" or "Breakers" will not have to worry much longer as the deadline for the changeover to the new system is set at midnight Saturday.

From midnight on calls in Lynn, Swampscott, Marblehead, and Salem, all in the Lynn telephone district, will be made by dialing LYnn 2, LYnn 3 or LYnn 5," followed by four digits. All numbers in the Lynn area have been changed and are in the new directory which has been distributed this week. Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn will signalize the changeover by dialing his home at midnight from the central telephone building at 21 City Hall Square.

Other changes Lynn subscribers will notice are the increased number of outside exchanges they may dial under the new system. It will be possible to dial calls up to what the telephone company describes as its "15-cent area," directly from Lynn telephones. The new "crossbar" equipment is in the nature of an "inner office revolution" being highly improved central office machine-switching equipment.

Lynn's city-wide installation is the third world installation. The original one is in New York City and another is located in New York State.

Fowl and Meat Furnish Respite From Cold Fare

Weekly Food Shopping Report

If hot weather has forced the family menu to consist mainly of salads and other cold dishes, this week-end's sales in markets and chain stores of fowl and other meats at reasonable prices offer a welcome variety.

Turkeys, chicken, fowl, leg of lamb, and face of the rump steak are reported in generous supply. Turkeys are listed at 25 to 40 cents a pound; chicken at 21 to 38 cents; fowl from 19 to 23; and at a few stores duckling is listed at 22 cents.

Lamb legs vary from 23 to 30 cents a pound, with forequarters at 10 to 15 cents; smoked hams at 23 to 30, and face of the rump steaks at 27 to 33.

Swordfish and Lobster

Swordfish prices have not changed this week, still running at 35 to 40 cents a pound, with the eastern variety for sale at 19 cents Live lobsters continue to advance, a few selling for 25 cents a pound, but in most places listed only at 30 or 35 cents.

Apple sales are slow, despite low prices and an abundant variety Astrachan, Duchess, Gravenstein, Transparent, Williams, McIntosh and Starr are available. McIntosh sell for 40 cents a dozen; Gravenstein at eight pounds for 25; Starrs, six pounds for 25. Elberta peaches from Maryland and West Virginia are on the market at $2.50 to $3.00 a bushel basket.

Other Fruit

Yellow bananas are also plentiful with most places selling four pounds for 19 to 23 cents. Blackberries are offered at 18 cents a pint, blueberries at 30 cents a quart, raspberries at 22 to 25 cents a pint and strawberries at 25 cents a pint. Seedless grapes range from two pounds for 13 cents to 15 cents a pound.

Green beans can be purchased at five to 10 cents a pound, wax at two pounds for 13 cents to three pounds for 25, and lima at 7½ to 10 cents a pound. Celery varies from two bunches for 17 cents to 15 cents a bunch. Top grade tomatoes cost 10 cents a pound with other grades as low as five cents. Native peaches are priced at 29 cents a peck with other varieties selling as high as 65 cents.

Pickling necessaries are beginning to move into the markets with a dozen peppers, green or red, for 15 to 20 cents; tiny onions, 20 cents a quart; and baby cucumbers at $1.25 a basket.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Play Ball"	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	Tennis Summary	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Relay from Tokyo	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Air Corps Int.	Sports Résumé	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Relay from Moscow	Dance Interlude	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Man-in-the-Street"	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Parker Family"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	John Gunther	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	"Professor Quiz"	"Man-in-the-Street"	"Names in the News"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00	European News	Speakers and music	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15	European News	Speakers and music		WOR Symphony Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.: sketch: soloists	Dorothy Thompson		WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45		"Don't Forget" quiz			"Let's Dance"
9:00	European Roundup	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	European Roundup			Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"Pirate Nights" dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days" dramatic sketch	Ernie Fio Rito's Orchestra; soloist	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Harry Horlick's Orch.			
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	Grant Park Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Robert L. Risley vocalist orchestra	Grant Park Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30		Les Brown's Orchestra	"America Unlimited"	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45		Les Brown's Orchestra	Harry James' Orchestra	Rep. William Ditter	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts news	News: sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30	General domestic, foreign roundup	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	'Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Weather; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"About Us"	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	National Hillbilly Champions	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45			Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	"Organ Moods"	"What Is It?"	No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Saturday Serenade"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45		"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Dorian Quartet	"Harvey and Dell"	Armchair Quartet	"Boone County Folks"	"Daily Inspirations"
11:15	Dorian Quartet	Sports School	"Nature Sketches"	"This Wonderful World"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Columbia Concert Hall	Weather; music; talk	Dramatic Sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		"Things and Swings"	Dramatic Sketch	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Play Ball"	News: 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone; organ; violin	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review: stocks		Agricultural talk	Italian Program
12:30	"Let's Pretend"	National Farm and Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	News; weather; tide
12:45	"Let's Pretend"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	Enoch Light's Orch.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	Nancy Mage, soprano
1:15	Enoch Light's Orch.		Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	Western Serenade
1:30	"What Price Amateur"; talk; drama	To be announced	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Rhythmic Romance"
1:45		To be announced	Household talk	"Rhythm in Rhyme	Concert Pianist
2:00	Wightman Cup tennis matches at Forest Hills, L. I.	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Time"; popular	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15		Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30		"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	Sport reports	Short Story Club
2:45		"Merry Music"		Sport comment	News Service
3:00	Wightman Cup tennis matches at Forest Hills, L. I.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Matinee in Rhythm"; Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Boston Bees - Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
3:15		Gray Gordon's Orch.			Sport reports
3:30	Wightman Cup tennis matches at	"Rhythmic Moods"	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Bees - Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
3:45		Weather; news	Roy Eldredge's Orch.		Sport reports
4:00	Forest Hills, L. I.	Club Matinee; variety	German Song Hits	Boston Bees - Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Wightman matches.	Club Matinee; variety	German Song Hits		Sport reports
4:30	Wightman matches.	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Sport reports
4:45	To be announced	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Sport reports
5:00	Piano soloist	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Tennis summary	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Speaker on Suffrage	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Longwood summary	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ken Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Eton Boys; vocal	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ken Martin's Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; golf talk	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Talk; music	Tennis summary	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music		"Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15		"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Commentator	News Service
7:30	Michael Loring Presents: vocal	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Variety Program
7:45		"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"County Seat"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Tropical Serenade"; tenor; orchestra	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	"County Seat"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.		"Sundown Serenade"
8:30	"Let's Join the Band"; records	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Leo Mack's Orchestra. "Rhythmic Romance"
8:45					
9:00	Your Hit Parade; vocalist; quintet; M. Warnow's Orch.	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee 'From Hollywood Today' 'From Hollywood Today'	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Dance Orchestra	
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"			Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"Sons of the Pioneers"	
10:00		Woody Herman's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	Chicagoland Music Festival; symphony orchestra; John Carter, tenor; chorus	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:15	National Marine Corps, speakers	Woody Herman's Orch.			Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30		Al Donahue's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.		News Service
10:45	"Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.		Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Five Star News
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service

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By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, if you're the perfect 36 (or isn't a 36 perfect these days; we can't keep up), then you won't have to bother with this particular paragraph . . . because if you ask for a certain size dress, it'll fit you all over. But if you, along with the rest of us, aren't so perfect, then you'll welcome that which we are about to tell you.

Personally we think there's nothing quite so disappointing as to try on a dress after you've made the trip to town, decide that it's precisely what you've been wanting all these years, and that it fits perfectly except for a little letting out here and there.

Which brings us to Filene's special "Dressmaker Fit and Finish" (we think we've remembered this name correctly; anyhow it's the idea) dresses . . . the dresses that are made in the first place with the idea of expanding in the second place! There are nice wide seams The hems are deep, there are more inches at the waistline, and all those necessary little items have been well taken care of. And they're simple in design. Either $16.95 to around $20. Up on the sixth floor.

Flashlights Without Batteries

Were we interested when we saw those new funny flashlights at Jordan Marsh's! Because we happen to know from experience that all the little Horaces in the land collect flashlights. Nobody knows why; goodness knows they're always in bed and sleeping by the time they'd be needing one, but the fact remains that they all seem to go in for them in a big way. Somehow or other we're always hearing a theme song of "we need batteries" . . . hence our interest when we were told that the "Gen-a-lite" didn't need them! Instead it seems that this little useful gadget generates its own power somehow or other from a little dynamo, which you operate with your fingers. Don't ask us how . . . because we were contented just in believing that it did! It uses a regular flashlight bulb, and will no doubt be just the thing for people who make use of flashlights, and have them go out on them at important moments. The man who goes down and reads the gas meter, for instance; and even you when you're prowling around a dark closet looking for an automobile robe. It costs $1.19 and was being demonstrated over in the annex, on the street floor, when we saw it.

For the Bride At Home

The summer bride who finds herself about to be "at home" to all her friends, and who is still in a dither as far as house or apartment furnishings go, might do well for herself if she'd wheel her car into Osgood Furniture Company's free parking space, right next to their store at 744 Washington Street . . . and take a look-see at their many August specials. Such as the three-piece bedroom sets, in solid maple, for only $49.50. Or the kitchen chair (if you can find the room!) for $2.95, the sewing stands that will make sock darning more exciting (well, maybe) for less than $3, breakfast sets, and lamps and dining room furniture.

Fredley's Give A Fashion Show

Ad Lib: Fredley's fashion show Club was as glamorous as usual, with Miss Rhoda doing no less than 99 things at once. Highlights were the black velvet jacketed dinner gown with the hood outlined in fur, the gold lamé evening gown that was accompanied by its own personal big button earrings of gold with a huge "diamond" in the center, and a duvetyn jersey frock that was topped by a short jacket of amber fox! Smart cotton "shortie" gloves at Jays . . . look for all the world like suede.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Pageant to End Festivities Of Newport's Tercentenary

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25—Historic Newport, Rhode Island seaport, is prepared to bring its gala Tercentenary celebration to a climax next week with an elaborate celebration to be called Old Home Week. High point of the festivities will be presentation of a pageant "Epic of Newport" in which 22 colorful episodes in the history of the city will be presented at Freebody Park Stadium by a cast of more than 1,000 persons.

The Governors of several New England States and many other prominent persons are expected to take part in the exercises. The gardens of two of the large private estates at Newport, those owned by Miss Julia A. Berwind and by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, will be opened to the public. more than 50 floats will take part in a parade; various sports events will be held and the week will close with the Navy Relief Ball at the Newport Naval Training Station.

* * *

New Park Opens

Another park was opened in Rhode Island this week in the northwestern corner of the State where the Federal Government has acquired 3,061 acres of submarginal land. Known as the Peck recreational area, the park covers five acres. Other sections may be developed later.

Norman McVey, project manager for the Federal Soil Conservation Service in this State, explains the Government has spent $15,000 so far putting the park in shape, but that an additional two months will be reqired before all the work is completed. One of the principal chores to be completed is the erection of signs. The entrance to the park is by way of a dirt road off the main road west of Chepachet. Without signs to mark the way, only those familiar with the terrain are able to spot the entrance.

The Federal agency now has 12,540 acres of land in Rhode Island. In addition to Peck park, four recreational parks are being set up near Arcadia, a wild-life project is under way near Westerly, and work is going ahead on a forestry project in Richmond, R. I.

* * *

Rain Ends Drought

Heavy rains during the past week ended the long drought in Rhode Island and brought cheer to farmers whose half-parched crops had withered badly in the heat of the past few weeks. The rain was too late for some of the crops, however, and farm experts estimated the losses in tens of thousands of dollars.

Several parts of the State reported more than an inch of rainfall within a few hours. Considerable storm damage resulted.

* * *

Land for Laboratory

By next spring Rhode Island hopes to have a new State Marine biological laboratory operating to replace the one destroyed at Fort Kearney in the hurricane last fall. A piece of land below Saunderstown has been donated for the purpose and a laboratory building now is being built under the direction of Dr. Charles G. Fish, head of the Department of Zoology at Rhode Island State College. Dr. Fish is director of the State's mraine biological studies

The building, 30 by 60 feet, will stand on land sloping down to the shore of the bay.

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National League Race May Be Settled Here Next Week—Australians Are Surprised

Bees Soon Face Contending Cardinals, Reds at Hive

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning on Sunday, the unfathomable Bees plunge into the thick of this confused National League pennant struggle. After four games with the collapsible Cardinals from St. Louis, a series which opens with a double-header the day after tomorrow, Casey Stengel sends his club against the Cincinnati Reds in a pair of engagements. By the end of next week it is entirely possible that the locals will occupy a leading role in the flag play.

Now that the Cards and Reds have slackened their paces, Chicago's third-running Cubs are advancing to a challenging position in the standing. As the Bruins went into their second game with the Bees this afternoon, only 2½ contests separated them from St. Louis. Yesterday's 6-1 triumph over Joe Sullivan at the Hive strengthened Gabby Hartnett's berth.

Losing Column

To the expert, one big hurdle looms in front of the Cubs—the losing column. While Hartnett early today had equalled the Cardinal victory total of 65, there was a sizable difference of five full contests on the other side of the ledger. The outfit under discussion trails the leading Reds by 10 games on the losing table. The chances of reducing this advantage are slim. Gabby cannot win what he has already lost. The most successful method of remedying this situation is to defeat the pacesetters yourself. The Cubs have 10 games remaining with the Cardinals and four with Bill McKechnie.

Leo Durocher must be having a barrel of fun in Brooklyn. His Dodgers took three straight from the Cardinals and yesterday they beat the Reds. Remember, it was St. Louis that passed Lippy Leo along to Ebbets Field. As a result of this spurt among the contenders, the Dodgers are quite firmly established in the first division and actually are running only four games behind the Cubs. Durocher has done an exceptional job this season, his freshman managerial campaign. There is no telling how far he would have gone with a powerful right-handed-hitting outfielder in the middle of his batting order. Watch those once-Daffy Dodgers next year!

Looking Ahead

Brooklyn occupies the position in the race many thought would belong to the Bees. Casey Stengel in April was given the best chance of all outsiders to upset the contenders and he certainly would have accomplished this little trick if injuries had not kept Jim Turner, Tony Cuccinello, Eddie Miller, Henry Majeski and now probably Maxie West out of the line-up on various occasions. Now Casey can only look ahead to next year. But during the approaching week he may recover a portion of his lost prestige. And probably nobody appreciates this possibility more than the Cardinals and Reds.

Inability to hit in the "clutch" often hurts the Bees. In the series opener with the Cubs yesterday the locals out-hit their western rivals, 11-7, but were out-scored, 6-1. Al Simmons could have put his mates back into the ball game in the fifth inning when he walked up to the plate with the bases loaded. The veteran, though, ended the threat by grounding into an easy double play. Later coming up with none on, he singled sharply to left field. Debs Garms made two hits, but wasted them. The situation was grave enough when the team wasn't hitting. Now it is more heart-breaking with precious bingles being tossed to the East wind.

Joe Goes Route

Joe Sullivan pitched well enough yesterday to win an ordinary ball game. It was his third successive "route" performance, one of which was that 14-inning triumph over the Dodgers here. Joe has lost some discouraging encounters. He was defeated by the Cards in a game which caught the Bees without a run. He lost a 3-2 decision to the Cubs when Charley Root pitched a four-hitter against him. Joe dropped a relief chore at Brooklyn by a lone run.

The Cubs make their final 1939 appearance at the Hive tomorrow afternoon and it will be Ladies' Day. Jim Turner is scheduled to pitch for Casey Stengel. The Nashville milkman will be trying for his fifth victory. Who thought in April that Jim would have only four triumphs at this stage of the race? Danny MacFayden and Bill "One-Hit" Posedel are in line to work Sunday's double-header with the Cardinals.

Americans Seek Ninth Straight Wightman Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Alice Marble, the first lady of American tennis, heads a veteran United States team that goes after its ninth straight Wightman Cup victory over the British at Forest Hills today and tomorrow.

The San Francisco miss, making her fourth appearance in the international competition, has been named to meet Mary Hardwick, the British No. 2 star, in one of the two singles matches today.

In the other, Helen Jacobs, second ranking U. S. player, will go against Kay Stammers, top ranking visitor. In today's doubles encounter, Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., will team with Mary Arnold of Los Angeles against the English combination of Betty Nuthall, the playing captain, and Nina Brown.

Tomorrow may see the best match of the series when Miss Marble and Miss Stammers, the standouts of the two teams meet in one of three singles matches.

Other singles engagements on the final day will find Valerie Scott of England playing Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Miss Jacobs meeting Miss Hardwick. Saturday's doubles will be between Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble and Miss Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley.

Harvard's eleven last year lost the first four games of the season and then turned around to win the last four, deefating Princeton, Chicago, Virginia and Yale in turn.

Cardinals Stopped in Brooklyn—Too Long

By a Staff Photographer

After cutting the margin of the Cincy Reds appreciably in Cincinnati, the Cardinals visioned the pennant until they struck Brooklyn and dropped three straight. Enos Slaughter, Terry Moore and Joe Medwick—left to right—comprise the St. Louis outfield. The Cards will be here for three days beginning with a double-header Sunday and singles on Monday and Tuesday.

Pam Barton Picks Winner

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—On the say-so of Pam Barton, British champion who has seen the best of them on both sides of the Atlantic, the girl most likely to win the 43rd U. S. women's golf championship is 20-year-old Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

After surveying the quartet of survivors who were due to battle today to gain the final round, Pam—eliminated Wednesday—complimented the attractive Texas girl and then added:

"She really looks as though she knows what she is doing on every shot."

Her Sixth Tourney

This is Betty's sixth national tournament and the semifinal bracket which she reached yesterday by nosing out Marion Miley is the furthest she ever has gone. She spent the past winter preparing for this classic under the guidance of that old veteran, Tommy Armour.

In addition to Miss Jameson, two other youngsters—Elizabeth Hicks of long Beach, Calif., 18, and Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, 19—and Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., a seasoned campaigner of 28, gained the semifinals yesterday at the Wee Burn Club.

Met Miss Hicks

Miss Jameson met Miss Hicks and Miss Kirby played Miss Glutting today in this truly United States women's golf tournament, the quartet of survivors representing the East, South, Southwest and Far West in their struggle for a title won a year ago by a Mid-Westerner, Patty Berg.

Despite Miss Barton's feelings about Betty, it is doubtful if they would make any impression on Miss Hicks. The cute California novice is five feet and 110 pounds of pure determination and confidence, and she sees absolutely no reason why she shouldn't be playing in the semifinals of a national championship after studying the game for only two years.

Holds Edge

Miss Jameson, however, holds an edge in tournament experience. Despite her youth, she has played competitive golf since 1934. Miss Kirby, too, is a tournament-seasoned campaigner, winner of the Georgia State championship at 13.

Of the four, Miss Glutting has advanced the furthest in a U. S. women's tourney, going to the semifinals in 1935. But the West Orange star is believed to have passed her peak. That makes it look like Miss Jameson against Miss Kirby for tomorrow's 36-hole final.

Sporting Around the Hub

Revised Schedule for Pro Golfers

Marty Higgins of Fall River, President of the N. E. P. G. A., has announced a revised schedule of tournaments for the professional golfers of New England. Ten competitions, including the N. E. professional championship, are listed for the balance of the season.

The pro battle has been definitely set for Salem, Sept. 25-26. Next Monday an amateur-pro event will be held at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, instead of the originally scheduled Rhode Island Country Club tournament. The Oak Bluffs play will be over 36 holes, with professionals allowed just one amateur partner.

Events Listed

On Aug. 31 the assistant pros have their championship at Fall River. Sept. 11 the pros will team with the ladies in a Metropolitan style championship, with the course to be selected later. Other events include the Rhode Island open championship Sept. 18-19, which will be contested on the Wannamoisett, Agawam, and Metacomet courses; the pro-pro Scotch foursomes championship at New Bedford Oct. 2; the pro-junior event at Beat Hill Oct. 8; a pro-amateur, Metropolitan style, at Blue Hill Oct. 9; a pro amateur at Rhode Island Oct. 16; and the pro-assistant championship at Westboro Oct. 30.

* * *

Head Coach Frank Leahy will start his Boston College football duties six days earlier than he had planned. Next Wednesday candidates who report will be given equipment and be put through a short session. The regular two-session program will probably not get under way until Friday, and it is possible that the full squad may not be able to report until after Labor Day.

* * *

Northeastern's hockey and baseball coach, Herb Gallagher, is having a rough time this summer as manager of the Bourne team in the Cape League. Herb has done everything from pitching to scrapping the infield, but the win column does not advance. Yesterday he gave Barnstable nine hits, while his charges were collecting eight, and lost 7 to 5.

* * *

The Boston Olympets, girls' softball team which performs in the Garden, was back here today after dropping two games in New York. Tuesday night they faced the Americanettes in Madison Square Garden and came out on the short end of a 4-to-2 score. Last night they met the Roverettes and were shut out 7 to 0, Margaret Taylor, who pitched for the New Yorkers last night, limited the Boston team to one hit—a single in the ninth by Virginia McCarthy, pinch hitter.

* * *

Judge Ralph W. Reeve and Frank Huntress made a successful opening in defense of their Bass Rocks Golf Club invitation four-ball handicap title yesterday, when they won their first and second round matches. In the morning they defeated Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., and Ford M. Martin 1 up, and in the afternoon they turned back Cecil Scott and Ed Herlihy 2 and 1.

G. C.

Flagler Gardens

FORT ERIE, Ont., Aug. 25 (CP)—Buffalo refrigeration engineers yesterday completed conferences with representatives of a Florida group of sportsmen who will build a new artificial ice rink in Miami for a new five-team hockey league this winter.

The new rink will be known as Flagler Gardens and is expected to be operating by New Year's Day. First hockey game probably will follow the annual Orange Bowl football classic, it was said. Ice skating, introduced to the southern United States city last December, has proved popular and the Miami Ice Palace remained open all summer.

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes 2b	4	2	1	1	3	2	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	2	4	0	1	0
Appling ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Walker lf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Rosenthal rf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
McNair 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schlueter c	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Rigney p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	11	7	9	0
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	3	5	2
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
Vosmik lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Auker p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hevins p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	6	6	24	14	2

*Batted for Auker in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1		—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Peacock, Kreevich, Appling, Walker. Two-base hits, Kreevich 2, Walker. Stolen base, Tabor. Double play, McNair, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 3, Chicago 6. Struck out, by Auker 3, by Rigney 4, Hiis. 1, Hevins 1. Auker 7in 7 innings; off Hevins 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Auker. Time, 1h 46m. Umpires, Grieve, Pipgras, Basil and Summers. Attendance, 20,000.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Tiller Talk

Juniors at Greenwich

Junior interest takes next week's yachting focus when Squantum's South Shore champions join the North Shore titlists, Annisquam, in the national junior yacht racing championships for the Sears Bowl, this year sponsored by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn. The meeting, which brings together the district winners from all over the country, youngsters under 18 years of age, opens on Monday and continues probably through Thursday, providing good weather prevails.

The next to last inter-club of the Boston Bay fleet season comes Sunday when they gather at South Boston. Important point standings will be given more testing, as this season in yachting rapidly draws to a close.

But two more week ends of yacht racing remain for local followers of the sport, Winthrop's annual Labor Day week end sailing of three days of racing officially closing the season of inter-club get togethers.

* * *

The Squantum crew consists of Robert LeBlanc, captain, who worked his boat so well up the wind in the South Shore series, John Bodge and Eliot Patten, crew. Annisquam's forces are led by Dick Meechem who this year became the first skipper in North Shore junior history to repeat his triumphs of the previous year. Meechem's crew consists of Ted Norton and John Lowe.

* * *

The Challenge Cup series and the Ladies Plate championships for the Eight Meters and the Thirty Square Meters, respectively, off the Eastern Yacht Club, starts Monday morning and continues Tuesday with races both in the morning and afternoon for both classes. Wednesday wind-up comes in the afternoon only.

* * *

The final judgment on the champion of the Manchester I Class this year will be made after this afternoon's encounter between Don MacIntosh's Speedy and Leslie Rawding's Nipper. Nipper and Speedy were far in the lead after last week's races were postponed by fog, so that the series for this year's first annual Wennie P. Karshick trophy will be decided with a match duel.

* * *

Mrs. Frances Copeland, skipper of Corinthian's women's trio, won the last two races of the North Shore Women's championships for the Lee Cup yesterday, thus crowning herself kingpin among women skippers in that district as well as winning the right to represent the North Shore in the nationals held later in September. The final standing found Eastern Point's home crew in second berth, Pleon third, Sandy Bay fourth, Manchester fifth, and Eastern last.

* * *

The interstate junior struggle which opened Thursday at Marblehead between the Pleon Yacht Club juniors and the visiting team from the Seawanhaka Corinthian junior organization of Oyster Bay, L. I., found the home sailors jumping yesterday to a substantial lead of 77¼ points to 57. George O'Day, young Town Class expert, proved to be the outstanding skipper of the day with three firsts, after a disappointing first day two-race record.

W. A. D.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn (2). Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia (2).

American League

Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland.

America's Davis Cup Hopes Rise After Bromwich Loss

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Had Walter L. Pate, Davis Cup captain, talked less of patriotism and more of "the Australians haven't taken our cup yet, and are not going to," then possibly correspondents might have better understood the cagy captain of many tennis wars when he was here, so that yesterday's upset victory on the part of Yugoslavia's Ferenc Puncec over John Bromwich might have been foretold and America's Cup "hopes" extolled with more enthusiasm..

At least, that's the theme song the boys are whistling out at Longwood today.

It seems that when Pate was here during the national doubles he asked the writers to pen less destructive criticism and more flag waving "like England or any other country backing a team," and emphatically in the same breath, "anyway we haven't lost the Davis Cup yet, and we aren't going to lose it."

Pate's Patriotism

At the time Pate had facing him several disconcerting articles concerning his players and the team's chances. It was with this in mind that prompted him to ask for patriotism, while at the same time claiming that the United States will retain the cup.

Pate was serious, however, when he said that Australia's challenge would be turned aside. Yugoslavia was not even mentioned in the Davis Cup ratings at that time. Yesterday, the Balkan representatives changed the situation slightly, gave America renewed hope as well as put the question mark on the challenger for the first time this year.

And that is how Pate comes into today's picture, because Pate had said that the Australians were "not unbeatable, especially in the singles."

Yugoslav Threat?

Today, the buzzings around the Cricket Club asked whether this Yugoslav threat was strong enough to completely dump the Australian apple cart. They were quoting another victory for Puncec in tomorrow's singles with Quist, and the possibility of a third singles win in tomorrow's other match.

There are strings attached to tomorrow's encounter between Bromwich and young Demeter Mitic, 21-year-old lad who lost to Quist yesterday. Mitic was bothered with blisters on his racket hand, and there is a slight chance that Franz Kukuljevic may be substituted for him. If so, this last-minute change might prove "upsetting" to the Australians, who were definitely, if not visibly, moved last night over the Bromwich defeat.

Kukuljevic is a more experienced player than young Mitic, although Mitic won his position from Kukuljevic by defeating his team mate in practice sessions. Kukuljevic played in the national doubles and singles here last year, his first trip to this country, and has that grass experience behind him. He reached the quarter-finals in the national singles, and for the past two years has worked his way into the semi-finals at Wimbledon.

Mitic Inexperienced

Mitic, on the other hand, is handicapped by his lack of experience on grass, the match yesterday is proof. The shorter bounce and skid of the ball broke his timing so badly at times that he completely misjudged the ball and missed connections completely. Had Mitic been afforded more time in which to become accustomed to grass play, he would have been more competition for Quist.

The explanation of Puncec's victory was today being pointed out by partner Kukuljevic as, "he plays his best tennis in Davis Cup competition. Puncec has lost out one match in Davis Cup play, and that was against Joseph Asboth of Hungary by scores of 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, 4—6, 11—9."

"I have never seen Puncec play better tennis, however," Kukuljevic continued. "He certainly was an inspiration to the rest of us. If only we could win the doubles this afternoon—" he was saying.

* * *

With reports from the Merion Cricket Club, training quarters of the Davis Cup squad, stating that Pate is having a difficult time of it trying to instill confidence into his squad, yesterday's defeat of Bromwich was probably met with eager response.

* * *

Irving Wright, president of Longwood Cricket Club, said yesterday that in his 20 years of watching tennis, he had never seen a better match. The small crowd received its money's worth.

* * *

Said Bromwich after the match, "He played much better tennis than I did, and that's all there is to it. I played the best game I know how," and he sadly shook his head.

* * *

Naturally Puncec was pleased, but his teammates wore broader smiles and were audibly more affected than he. Puncec's sole outburst was his hurdling the net following the match to shake Bromwich's hand. After that his stolid expression, slightly smiling at times, remained unchanged.

Bees

Aug. 24

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	7	0
Herman, 2b	4	1	0	0	3	4	0
Galan, lf	3	2	1	2	1	1	0
Leiber, cf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nicholson, rf	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Reynolds, rf	2	1	1	1	3	0	0
G. Russell, 1b	4	0	3	3	14	0	0
Mattick, ss	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Mancuso, c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Passeau, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	6	7	8	27	18	0
BOSTON							
Outlaw, cf	5	1	3	3	3	0	1
Garms, rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	3	0	1	1	8	2	0
Cuccinello, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warstler, ss	4	0	0	0	3	8	0
Masi, c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Sullivan, p	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	35	1	11	12	27	13	2

* Batted for Nicholson in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—6
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, G. Russell 3, Hassett, Reynolds 3. Two-base hits, Galan, Garms. First base on errors, Chicago 2. Left on bases, Chicago 5, Boston 9. Sacrifice hits, Hassett, Herman Passeau. Base on balls, by Passeau by Sullivan 3. Struck out, by Passeau, by Sullivan. Double plays, Warstler, Cuccinello and Hassett; Hassett, Warstler and Hassett; Passeau, Mattick and G. Russell; Mattick, Herman and G. Russell. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpires, Goetz Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance, 1,842.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time Is Eastern Standard)

National League

Pittsburgh at New York, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.

Chicago at Boston, rain 2:00 p. m.

(Only games scheduled).

American League

New York at St. Louis, rain, 2:30 and 4:30 p. m.

Boston at Chicago, clear, 3:00 p. m.

Philadelphia at Cleveland, clear, 3:00 p. m.

Washington at Detroit, clear, 3:00 p. m.

And Talking of . . . The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cricket Causerie

LONDON — What Cooperstown means in American baseball and Hambleden in English men's cricket, that does Colwall mean in the feminine version of the national summer game here. For it was the cradle of play on modern lines. And once a year, during August, the village on the Hereford slopes of the Malvern Hills becomes a rallying point for women cricketers from all parts of the land.

It was at Colwall in 1926 that a handful of enthusiasts gave rise to the idea of the Women's Cricket Association. This year the pilgrimage brought more than 120 players to the scene, for matches to be played on five grounds in the district. Which conveys a fair notion of how the game has developed among the ladies in the past 13 years.

Of course, it would not be right to suggest that the "Week" is all cricket and nothing but cricket. There is a strong social side to the proceedings as well—rehearsals for the concert with which the players entertain the village and not a little talking and knitting. Or even just talking. But everyone has a great time. And those of the stars who miss the "Week" are always very disappointed to do so.

1939 Heroine

This year the disappointed ones include Mollie Hide, whose feats with the bat stand out brightly among the most conspicuous cricket of the 1939 season. It is too early yet to pass the campaign under review, but it is not too early to write down Mollie Hide as the heroine of the story.

To give you some idea of the sort of batting that she provides for the customers these days I need mention nothing much more than her scoring of Surrey versus the women's representative teams of Kent, Sussex, Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Against those opponents Miss Hide collected, altogether, 387 runs. And she was dismissed only once.

Small wonder that Marjorie Pollard, outstanding authority on women's team games, rates Mollie as the finest woman batsman ever seen. She may not be such a stylist as some, but for aggression, timing, power and stern resolve she is absolutely tops.

A Great Couple

It is a real regret—to folk "down under" as well as English people—that Miss Hide cannot go to Australia and New Zealand with the team that leaves England Oct. 27 for a tour under the captaincy of that well-known figure in feminine play, Betty Archdale.

Another real regret is that Myrtle Maclagan cannot make the journey either. She, like Miss Hide, was a great success with the first English women's "test" team that went out to the Antipodes (also under Betty Archdale's leadership) in 1934-35.

Mollie and Myrtle rank as probably the two best all-round cricketers in women's play today. Miss Maclagan bowls cleverly flighted "spinners" about as well as she bats. And how well she bats is testified to by the fact that she is the first woman who ever recorded a "century" in a test match. Miss Hide, who skippered England against the Australian tourists here two years ago, is a fast-medium bowler and, like Miss Maclagan, a fine opening bat.

Canada Now

Needless to say, the forthcoming Australian tour is the great topic in women's cricket just now. But there is another tour which, in its own quiet way, seems unusually significant. It is that undertaken by a number of English schoolgirls who have been playing exhibition games in Canada, where interest in feminine cricket is only just dawning If Canadian women take to the game, the cricket of the fair sex will be on quite an Empire basis. Because it is now seriously played and properly organized in South Africa, as well as in Australia and Great Britain.

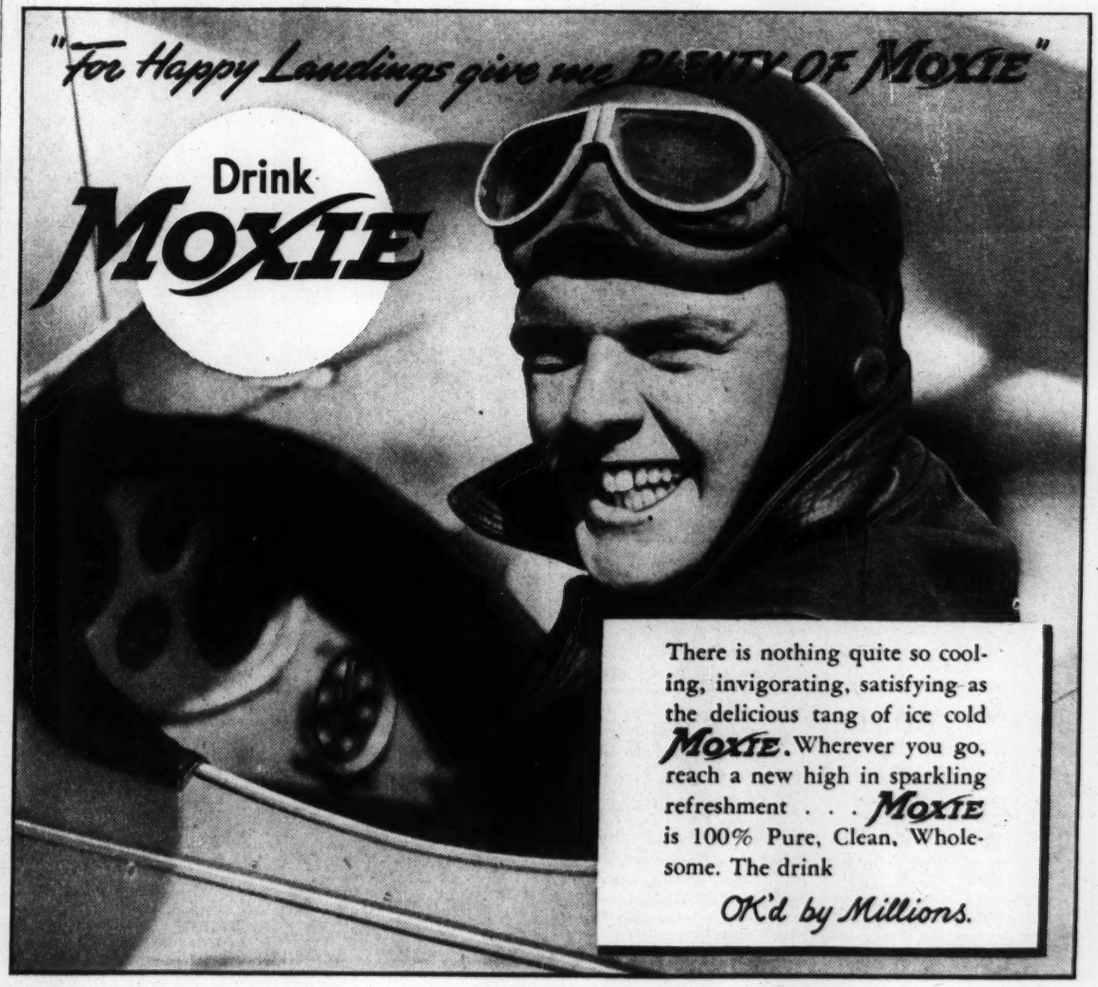
Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.371	Hassett	.321
Finney	.341	Garms	.319
Doerr	.327	Cuccinello	.313
Williams	.317	West	.289
Tabor	.308	Simmons	.278
Cramer	.299	Outlaw	.273
Carey	.299	Majeski	.269
Peacock	.296	Miller	.268
Cronin	.292	Masi	.266
Nonnenkamp	.286	Warstler	.247
Vosmik	.277	Andrews	.238
Berg	.240	Lopez	.235
Desautels	.234	Cooney	.235
Berger	.154	Sisti	.188

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Fette	10	6
Grove	13	2	Posedel	13	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Dickman	7	2	Sullivan	4	5
Heving	10	4	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	7	7	Turner	4	4
Galehouse	7	7	Erickson	2	4
Wilson	8	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	2			
Lefebvre	0	0			

King Leopold was eliminated from the Belgium amateur golf play after winning his first-round match.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Australia and Yugoslavia Divide Opening Day's Singles in Davis Cup Interzone

Puncec Beats Bromwich; Quist Defeats Mitic

That cannonading one heard Aug. 24 around the Longwood Cricket Club was not a European crisis shifting to our own backyard, but merely Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia's one-man tennis army, dropping a few bombs into the increasingly tense international Davis Cup situation, which is rapidly nearing the breaking point. The opening day's premier conflicts between the European winners and the Australians stunned the sparce crowd as Puncec turned in a four-set victory over John E. Bromwich, the man considered to take Donald Budge's former amateur pedestal, the scores being, 6—2, 8—6, 0—6, 6—2.

Significance of the match could be heard on three fronts. First, it completely botched the theory that Australia would whitewash the Yugoslavs as the majority had expected, and now the boys from the Baltic have a slight, admittedly very slight though, chance to eke through with a series victory that would startle the tennis world as it has not been startled for many years.

Second, it gave the United States Davis Cuppers renewed energy in their practice sessions, furthering the previous contention that, although the Aussie delegation this year possesses probably the strongest doubles team ever, their singles staff is not of the unbeatable type. Even Bromwich could be taken into camp by inspired play.

Mitic Inexperienced

Third, it marked the first defeat for the Aussie star since January, when Bromwich lost to Quist in the Australian finals, and the second defeat since last year's Davis Cup matches with America, when Bromwich lost to Budge.

The series stood at one all at the end of the first day as young Demeter Mitic was found too inexperienced to cope with the relentless attack of Adrian Quist, who amassed a 6—0, 6—4, 6—3 triumph. Mitic's second experience on grass courts (his first was at Wimbledon this year) lacked polish and effectiveness that was a result of his inability to cope with the bounce and the pace of the ball.

On many occasions the 21-year-old Yugoslav was caught napping because of misjudgment, as Quist mixed his pace and shots deliberately to widen the winning margin.

Match of Summer

But the "match of the summer" was the Puncec-Bromwich encounter with Puncec exhibiting amazing tennis during the first set, then, gaining enough confidence to control the upper hand throughout, finally settled down to outsmart the Aussie "wonder" in his own game, a base-line duel.

Let it not be said that Bromwich played poorly, for he didn't. He displayed his usually sound, steady game that was only overcome by superlative play on the part of Puncec. For a while in the second set, Bromwich attempted to break the terrific pace of Puncec by slowing up his base-line drives and putting more height to the bounce. With this strategy he pulled even with the Baltic ace, as Puncec erred.

But it wasn't long before Puncec returned to the command, and when he did, he showed an even more versatile attack than his previous cross court, angled drives and his accurate passing shots. This time he mixed his attack with drops, a boomerang effect to the Aussie's most potent weapon, and Puncec with this shot working perfectly ran out the set at 8—6.

Puncec Comes Back

The third set witnessed Bromwich outplaying the tiring Puncec in the first three games, and then Puncec allowing the coat of whitewash after that, thus speeding the intermission period.

But the advisability of Puncec's let-up in the third after he found it difficult to return to his former heights in the fourth was questioned as Bromwich romped to a 2—1 lead in games. However, Puncec took hold of the situation once again, fought his battle from the baseline preference and ran out the next five games.

W. A. D.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Philadelphia Eagles, pro football club, beat College All-Stars, 14-7, at Philadelphia before 25,000.

Three Years Ago

Forrest Towns, Georgia's world champion high hurdler, clocked in 13.7 for 110 meters at Oslo meet, fourth tenths under his own world record.

Five Years Ago

George Lott and Lester Stoefen won U. S. doubles for second straight year, defeating Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 6—4, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

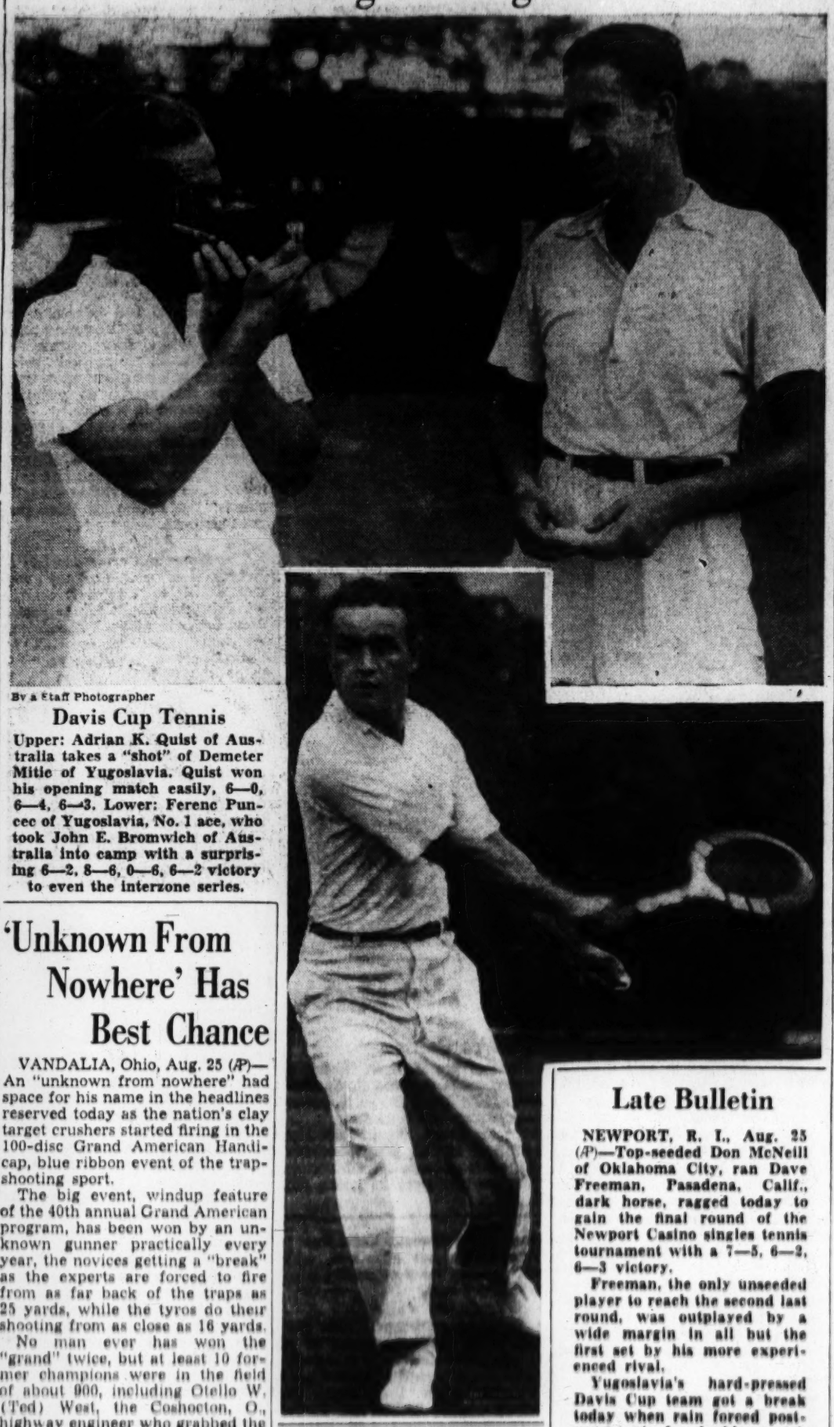
Holman Succeeds Currie

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (CP) — At the annual general meeting of the Maritime Seniors' Golf Association recently after a two-day tournament, H. T. Holman, of Summerside, P. E. I., succeeded A. C. Currie, Saint John, as president.

The Association decided to hold next year's tournament at Digby.

Stewart Iglehart, who became an eleventh-hour substitute on the United States polo four when Cowboy Smith was injured, made the first score of the annual international series.

Shooting at Longwood



By a Staff Photographer

Davis Cup Tennis

Upper: Adrian K. Quist of Australia takes a "shot" of Demeter Mitic of Yugoslavia. Quist won his opening match easily, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3. Lower: Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, No. 1 ace, who took John E. Bromwich of Australia into camp with a surprising 6—2, 8—6, 0—6, 6—2 victory to even the interzone series.

'Unknown From Nowhere' Has Best Chance

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—An "unknown from nowhere" had space for his name in the headlines reserved today as the nation's clay target crushers started firing in the 100-disc Grand American Handicap, blue ribbon event of the trap-shooting sport.

The big event, windup feature of the 40th annual Grand American program, has been won by an unknown gunner practically every year, the novices getting a "break" as the experts are forced to fire from as far back of the traps as 25 yards, while the tyros do their shooting from as close as 16 yards.

No man ever has won the "grand" twice, but at least 10 former champions were in the field of about 900, including Otello W. (Ted) West, the Coshocton, O., highway engineer who grabbed the $1,000 first prize and an unannounced amount of added money last year with a score of 99 from the 20-yard line.

W. R. Winteringham, of Barrington, Ill., 51-year-old printing plant superintendent, won yesterday's preliminary handicap with 99 of 100 from 22 yards. Only one man in history has taken the two events, R. R. Barber, of Paulina, Iowa, doing it in 1905.

Eight men and a woman, 29-year-old Florence Mos, of Cincinnati, Ohio, tied for second with 98 of 100, with Phil Miller, of French Lick, Ind., winning the shootoff.

The amateur doubles crown went to John Rigg, of Conshohocken, Pa., who broke 97 of 100. Homer Clark of Alton, Ill., with 97 of 100 from 23 yards, led the professionals in the preliminary handicap.

U. S. Skippers In Star Title Races

KIEL, Germany, Aug. 25 (AP)—Walther von Huetschler, German world's champion Star Boat racer, led the competition for the 1939 championship at the finish of the third of six scheduled contests yesterday. Two races were held to make up for time lost by lack of wind Tuesday and Wednesday.

Straulino of Italy took first place in the first race with a lead of six seconds over the 10-mile course.

In the second event, von Huetschler slipped in first with a six-second lead over C. Stanley Ogilvy of the United States. Milton G. Wegeforth of San Diego, Calif., the 1937 champion, was in third place.

Point standings after the first three races:

Von Huetschler 59; Straulino, Ogilvy and Wegeforth, each 54.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 25 (CP)—Three English county cricket games were finished yesterday, one day ahead of three-day limit. Yorkshire defeated Kent by an innings and 14 runs, Essex downed Nottinghamshire by seven wickets and Surrey posted a six wickets victory over Glamorgan. The scores:

Yorkshire 338; Kent 109 (Verity four for 33) and 215 (Chalk 118 not out, Verity five for 48); at Dover.

Nottinghamshire 271 and 74 (Parnes five for 50); Essex 233 (F. Smith 103, Voce five for 70) and 113 runs for three wickets; at Clacton.

Glamorgan 198 and 93 (Parker four wickets for seven runs, Brown five for 48); Surrey 207 (Squires 51, Matthews six for 58) and 82 runs for four wickets; at Swansea.

Close of play scores in other games:

Middlesex 359 for eight declared (Robertson 92, Robins 84); Somerset 108 for three (Gimblett 60); at Lord's.

Derbyshire 227 and 92 for three; Sussex 423 (Holmes 94, T. Parks 73, Mitchell eight for 149); at Eastbourne.

Warwickshire 165 and 247 (Dollery 108, Hill 58); Gloucestershire 187 and 15 runs for no wickets; at Birmingham.

Worcestershire 164 and 190 (King 90, Hill six for 58); Hampshire 191 (McCorkell 74) and 76 for three; at Bournemouth.

'The Haig' Six Strokes Over His 1914 Score

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The years exacted a toll of six strokes from Walter Hagen's golf game yesterday—but another veteran of the fairway wars, stock Gene Sarazen, came through gallantly to take up the slack.

Hagen and Sarazen formed one of the eight all-star teams which opened first round play yesterday in the best ball, round robin tournament commemorating Hagen's first national open victory scored 25 years ago at Midlothian Country Club.

Sarazen Brilliant

It was on the same course that Hagen and Sarazen matched shots with golf's younger stars yesterday—and it was Sarazen who produced the more brilliant individual performance.

"The Haig" needed 74 strokes for his round in contrast to the 68 he fired in that first round in 1914. Sarazen came home with a great 67, four under par and the best medal for the select field of 16 experts.

It was Sarazen's fine play which kept him and Hagen all even with Horton Smith and Paul Runyan in the opening skirmish of a four-day tourney in which the team taking the most holes will be named first-place winner.

Honors for "Plus Holes"

Two of golf's younger stars—Dick Metz of Chicago and Byron Nelson, the National open champion from Reading, Pa.—took honors for "plus holes" won. This combination finished 2 up on Denny Shute of Huntington, W. Va., and Ernie Harrison of Little Rock, Ark. Their medal scores were Shute 73, Harrison 73, Nelson 74 and Metz 71.

Tommy Armour, Chicago, and Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., finished one hole up on Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., and Harold E. McSpaden, Winchester, Pa. Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, and Billie Burke, Cleveland, scored the same edge over Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill. Revolta and Burke had 70's, Dudley 72, Picard 77, Guldahl, McSpaden and Armour had 69's and Thompson a 71.

The Dudley-Burke and Thomson-Armour teams shared low best ball honors, each with rounds of 65.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Rule Book Is Challenged

When big league moguls get together for their annual meetings at Cincinnati in December, at least one section of the rule book is due to be challenged. The part under discussion reads: "The batsman becomes a base runner if the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball." As the code now stands, the team whose batter has been interfered with is often penalized more severely than the club at fault. A line should be added to the book reminding umpires to exercise a little leniency on the play.

For example, Umpire Tom Dunn almost cost the Bees a ball game with Pittsburgh the other day by showing unsound judgment. The weak-hitting Bostonians were playing a scoreless tie going into the sixth inning, when Rabbit Warstler got on base. On the hit-and-run play, Al Lopez reached out and pushed a wide pitch into right field for a single, Warstler going all the way around to third. But this promising rally was quickly nullified when Dunn, working behind the plate, waved the Rabbit back to second. It developed that in the process of singling behind the runner, Lopez's bat was tipped by George Susce, Pirate catcher.

Bees Penalized

After much protesting on the part of the Bees, led by Manager Casey Stengel, the contest was resumed. Stengel and Lopez were almost tossed out of the game and all because they were trying to make the umpire understand that Boston was being punished for something that Pittsburgh did. When Tony Cuccinello's single drove in the winning Boston run in the eighth, the incident was stressed no further. But imagine the uproar it would have caused in a World Series game.

The decision is squarely in the lap of the umpi e-in-chief. Had an experienced head like Bill Klem been behind the plate, Warstler would have remained on third and Lopez would have been credited with a hit. If the Pirates called the interference of Susce to Dunn's attention—and it is not at all certain that they did—the arbiter should have looked the other way, and pretended he did not see it. That is one of the few times an umpire should not call a play as he sees it. The decision could have been costly to Stengel, who is trying to lift his injury-riddled club above seventh place in the National League standing.

Will Miss Klem

The circuit will miss Bill Klem more than a little when he eventually turns in his blue uniform. The veteran, as long as he is on the field, has a leadying influence on the other umpires. While he was out of active for several weeks, certain members of the profession looked as if they belonged in the Grapefruit League. Bill not only has a complete knowledge of the rules, and can exercise this knowledge in a flash, but he incorporates a sizable portion of common sense into his work.

Perhaps Klem wouldn't like this incident recalled, though it is an example of why he has been at the top of the profession for some 30 years. In another Bee-Pittsburgh contest, Danny MacFayden was on second base when a team mate smashed a two-bagger to right-center field. There was no chance for a play on the Boston pitcher and he trotted slowly plateward as he watched the Pirate outfielders chasing the ball. However, in rounding third base Danny missed the bag by several inches. Nobody on the Pittsburgh team noticed it. But Klem, standing at the far turn, saw it clearly. The run scored and the Bees won the game, 3—1. Bill told a newspaperman about it after the game and explained why he did not step in and exercise his authority.

"I didn't call it because I didn't think MacFayden was trying to cheat," said the dean of umpires. But if the Pirates had protested, Bill would have changed his mind.

* * *

Around the National League, a majority of officials and players not involved in the pennant race are "pulling" for the Cincinnati Reds. Quite a few think the Cardinals still have a chance, but in the same breath they contend that St. Louis is not deserving of a World Series with the Yankees. The Mound City has not supported the Redbirds. Fans have stayed away from Sportsman's Park in such large numbers that Branch Rickey is trying to figure out the most profitable way to get Joe Medwick off his payroll.

Out in Cincinnati, everybody talks baseball. Since the beginning of the season the Reds have played before 742,000 at Crosley Field, a park which seats a mere 28,000. No other team in Cincy history has attracted that many customers and the campaign still calls for another lengthy home stand. Those fans deserve an October classic. It would be good for all of baseball. And it begins to look as if they will get it.

Late Bulletin

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, ran Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., dark horse, ragged today to gain the final round of the Newport Casino singles tennis tournament with a 7—5, 6—2, 6—3 victory.

Freeman, the only unseeded player to reach the second last round, was outplayed by a wide margin in all but the first set by his more experienced rival.

Yugoslavia's hard-pressed Davis Cup team got a break today when rain forced postponement of a doubles match with Australia's high-ranking John Bromwich and Adrian Quest, allowing Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia's outstanding star, a needed day of rest.

The doubles will be played tomorrow, weather permitting, and the two final singles matches on Sunday.

The baseball game between the Boston Bees and the Chicago Cubs was postponed today because of rain. The two clubs will play a double-header tomorrow.

Sport Briefs

The true name of Ham Schulte, Newark outfielder, is Herman Joseph Schultehenrich.

Frenchmen held the U. S. men's singles tennis championship in 1928 and 1929.

Whizzer Expected To Play This Fall

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 (AP)—Art Rooney, President of the Pittsburgh pro football team sees a possible silver lining behind the war clouds of Europe.

"It's the Whizzer," explained Rooney, referring to Byron (Whizzer) White, who starred with the Pirates last fall and now is a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. "I am expecting to receive word from him at any time.

"And don't be surprised if he is back in our line-up this season. I know he will not remain in England if war breaks out. Here's a tip on how certain we feel he'll be back:

"Our supply of stationery ran out yesterday and we ordered 5,000 new envelopes with the Whizzer's picture on every one."

White was the National League's leading ground gainer last season, despite the fact the Pirates were a hopeless also-ran entry. He went to England for two or three years of study.

The Pirates break camp at Two River, Wis., Sunday after playing an exhibition double-header against the Green Bay Packers Saturday night.

Miss Hicks and Miss Kirby Come From Behind to Score

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, who used to be a child prodigy, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., who still is, proved they had what it takes "in the clutch" by coming from behind yesterday to win their quarterfinal matches in the 43rd U. S. women's golf championship.

Both 2 down at the turn, they put on the heat over the Wee Burn club's long, treacherous back nine; Miss Kirby to gain a 1 up decision over stout Dorothy Traung, the amiable 25-year-old San Franciscan; Miss Hicks to send Maureen Orcutt to the sidelines with a 3 and 1 triumph.

Severe Opposition

In opposite halves of the draw, the 19-year-old Atlantan and the 18-year-old California Miss found themselves matched with tough opposition in the 18-hole semifinal round. Miss Kirby took on Charlotte Glutting, veteran campaigner from West Orange, N. J., while Miss Hicks brought her 110 pounds of determination into battle against Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Glutting outlasted a New Jersey neighbor, 20-year-old Laddie Irwin of Upper Montclair, to win on the 19th with a birdie 4. Miss Jameson, 3 up at the turn, barely hauled herself off the skids in time to nose out Marion Miley, two-time Southern champion from Lexington, Ky., 1 up on the 18th.

Two Down at Tenth

Miss Kirby, winner of her State championship when she was a slip of 13, appeared to be in a bad way when she went to the tenth tee two down to Miss Traung. The Californian, beaten in the 1934 final by Virginia Van Wie, was hitting her irons with crispness and accuracy.

But the Atlanta youngster suddenly hit her stride. She banged in 20-foot putts on the 11th and 12th to square the match, and went out in front for the first time since the third hole when her rival took three putts on the 13th. Three putts cost Miss Kirby the 15th hole and the lead, but she got it back with a 25-footer for her third birdie of this nine at the 16th and hung on to win, Miss Traung missing her last chance when she left a 6-foot putt inches short of the cup after lofting a brilliant iron shot to the green at the 18th.

No Chance At All

Miss Hicks played beautiful golf starting at the tenth. She was even par for the next eight holes, won five of them and didn't lose one, and just gave Miss Orcutt, runner-up to Pam Barton in 1936, no chance at all.

Miss Glutting, after getting a break on the 16th, where she was allowed a free lift after landing up against a boundary stake, won the 17th when Miss Irwin dumped her approach in a trap. She almost ended the match when her chip barely missed holing out at the 18th, and took the 19th as Miss Irwin again explored the inside of a sand pit.

Miss Jameson went along nicely through the 14th, and was 3 up at that stage. But there she started missing shots and short putts, dropped the 15th and 16th, halved the 17th in double-bogey 6's, and only 1 up, had to can a tricky 4-footer for a half and the match on the home green after going that far past the cup with her approach putt.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .406; Foxx, Boston, .369.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 117; Rolfe, New York, 106.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 104; Foxx, Boston, 99.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 188; McQuinn, St. Louis, 153.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 35; Rolfe, New York, Williams, Boston, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 33.

Triples—Lewis, Washington 12; McCosky, Detroit, 11.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 33; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 41; Chapman, Cleveland, 16.

National League

Batting—Mize, Cardinals, .358; Arnovich, Phillies, .338.

Runs—Frey and Werber, Reds, 83 each.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Reds, 100; Camilli, Dodgers, 83.

Hits—McCormick, Reds, 155; Hack, Cubs, 149.

Doubles—Slaughter, Cardinals, 35; Mize, Cardinals, 33.

Triples—Herman, Cubs, 14; Goodman, Reds, and Vaughan, Pirates, 11.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 24; Mize, Cardinals, 22.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pirates, 18; Hassett, Bees, and Hack, Cubs, 12.

Pitching—Thompson, Reds, and Wyatt, Dodgers, 8—3 each.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 24

International League

Jersey City 3-3, Syracuse 0-2.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 1.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 8-2, Columbus 0-5.
Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 4.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 4, Portland 1.
San Diego 7, Hollywood 6.

Southern Association

Nashville 6, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 4, Memphis 0.
Little Rock 7, Atlanta 6.
Only games.

Texas League

Fort Worth 2, Houston 1.
San Antonio 4, Oklahoma City 3.
Dallas 4, Shreveport 2.
Beaumont-Tulsa, called in fourth, dust storm.

Eastern League

Albany 7, Springfield 4.
Scranton 11, Williamsport 7.
Binghamton 2, Hartford 1.
Elmira 7, Wilkes-Barre 0.

Praises Umpires

LONDON (CP)—Special "admiration" of umpires was expressed by Ralph Grant, captain of the West Indies team which lost the test cricket series to England. "They could not have been better," the former Cambridge Blue said.

He also paid tribute to England's cricketers and spectators. "What struck me possibly more favorably than anything else was the spirit and friendship in which the tests were played. This was due not only to players themselves but also to the wonderful reception given us by spectators." He said it was hard to gather from the applause which side the spectators' "sympathies lie."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	71	43	.623
St. Louis	65	48	.575
Chicago	65	53	.551
Brooklyn	58	54	.518
New York	56	57	.496
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
Boston	49	63	.437
Philadelphia	36	74	.327

Results Aug. 24

Chicago 6, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	34	.707
Boston	72	42	.632
Chicago	64	53	.547
Cleveland	61	54	.530
Detroit	60	56	.517
Washington	50	68	.424
Philadelphia	40	78	.345
St. Louis	33	79	.317

Results Aug. 24

Chicago 5, Boston 1.
New York 11, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 8, Washington 1.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 17, Philadelphia 2.

Ziggy Sears, Jr., Norfolk player who holds a Yankee contract, is the son of Umpire Ziggy Sears.

Dave Freeman Enters Select Group of Newport Net Play

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Unseeded Dave Freeman, 17-year-old Pomona College sophomore from Pasadena, Calif., gave the other three survivors in the Newport Casino singles tennis competition much to think about yesterday when he joined them in the semifinal round by turning back the experienced Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—2, 7—5, 6—0.

The startling upset by the blond youngster, due entirely to his remarkable control over long-range shots, moved him against top-ranked Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, in the second last round.

Extra Set Needed

McNeill had to go an extra set before he qualified by defeating Larry Dee, 17, of San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6. McNeill's runaway start was traced to the after-effects of the sensational three-hour struggle Dee waged Wednesday to overcome Bill Gillespie of Atlanta.

Dee made matters hot in the final set, but McNeill's greater experience turned the tide.

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., the second and third seedings, were the other singles victors. Cooke had a walkaway against the erratic Gil Hunt of Washington, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, but Grant was given one of the stiffest tennis arguments of his long career before he made brilliant Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., yield, 4—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Grant Strategy

During the first three sets, Mulloy's booming forehand and backhand cross-court driving kept Grant under control, but when Bitsy concentrated only on keeping the ball in play, he forged slowly to the front. In the last two sets both were tiring, and Grant's accuracy and speed enabled him to prolong many exciting rallies until his opponent erred.

The doubles division was reduced to the semifinals with such favorite survivors as Cooke and Ed Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., Grant and Surface, who eliminated the last foreigner, Charles Hare of England, who teamed with Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, 1—6, 8—6, 7—5, Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., and Freeman and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif.

Masters Chess

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Aug. 25 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of The Netherlands held his first place position in the International Masters tournament of the British Chess Federation yesterday by drawing his game with Salo Flohr of Prague.

Four other decisions were recorded in the early session of the tenth and semifinal round. The winners were S. Landau of The Netherlands, A. G. Conde of Mexico, I. Koenig of Yugoslavia, and E. Klein of England.

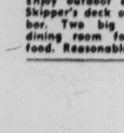
The summaries:

Landau defeated W. S. Wallis of England in 36 moves.
Conde defeated G. Abrahams of England in 30 moves.
P. F. A. Kitto and A. R. B. Thomas, both of England, adjourned.
Klein defeated J. M. Aitken of Scotland in 34 moves.
Koenig defeated J. Mieses of Germany in 25 moves.
Dr. Euwe and Flohr drew after 30 moves.
The leading scores:
Euwe, 8½-1½; Flohr, 8-2; Klein 7½-2½; Koenig, 6-4; Conde, 5-3, Landau, 6-4.

The Roman Coliseum, built in 82 A. D., seated 50,000 and could accommodate 20,000 additional.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Ten Thousand Miles in a Cookie Crock

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Why Not Make Foreign Cookies Your Magic Carpets?

And Travel Whenever You or the Family Dip Their Exploring Fingers Into the Cookie Crock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, that is pure fantasy, for outside the fascinating realm of nursery rhymes, no one travels so impracticably. Why, even the Owl and the Pussy Cat had a beautiful pea-green boat for their famous sea venture. But you can't deny that if, on dipping into your cookie crock, you find therein delectable brown sugar Shrewsburies from Moravia, rich date and almond patties from what was once Czechoslovakia, deep-flavored chocolate tea cakes from Scotland, and crisp, crunchy pecan balls from the American South . . . if, as we have intimated, your fingers discover these little cakes from far countries, you will have traveled many thousands of miles . . . gastronomically speaking.

Such travel has its own charm. It is easy and economical, and can be undertaken of a summer's afternoon without so much as stirring from the terrace, or venturing beyond the walls of one's own garden. All that is needed is a comfortable lazy chair, placed where one can best enjoy the sun or shade, as one desires. Within reach should be a tray with a tall frosted pitcher of one's favorite "ade," and a plate of these geographical cookies.

This is a pleasant midsummer's dream which we ourselves have yet to realize. For the nearest we usually come to the cookies is to make them. And as for the deck chair . . . that is invariably preempted by the Pekingese! Nevertheless, for those who may be better able to laze away the summer afternoons, we pass along these recipes which have proved to be most popular with our family and friends, for many years. And may success attend your making of them, as satisfaction most certainly will the eating of them.

Moravian Shrewsburies

Cream together
½ cup butter and
1½ cups light brown sugar.
Add
2 eggs, well beaten, and
3 tablespoons cream.
Sift and measure
2½ cups pastry flour with
1 teaspon soda and
¼ teaspoon salt.
Add this to the first mixture and mix well.
Break into small pieces
½ cup walnuts (pecans may be used if preferred) and cut into small pieces
8 ounces pitted dates.
Add to cookie dough, which is quite stiff. Flavor with
1 teaspoon vanilla, or with ½ teaspoon nutmeg and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon mixed with sifted flour.
Chill dough in icebox for at least two hours. Break off small pieces of dough, press into flat patties and bake on buttered cookie sheet for 15 minutes at 350°-375° F.

Scottish Chocolate Tea Cakes

Rub together until crumbly
¾ cup pastry flour and
3 tablespoons butter.
To this mixture add
½ cup grated chocolate
¾ cup granulated sugar and
1½ teaspoons baking powder.
Beat well
2 eggs and add to dry mixture, mixing well.
Flavor with
1 teaspoon vanilla essence.
Bake in medium-sized muffin tins, well buttered, at 350° F. for 20 minutes.
Dust lightly with confectioners' sugar before serving.

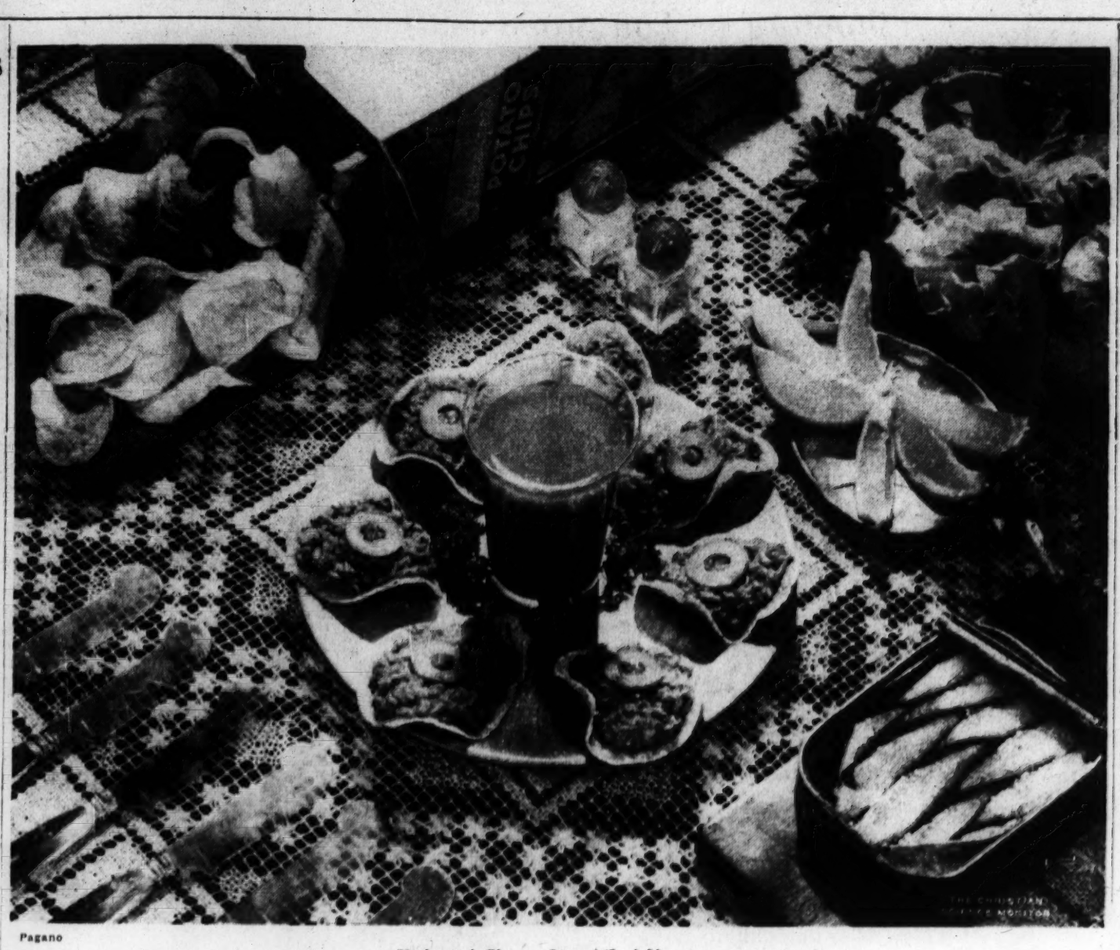
Czechoslovakian Almond Patties

Shell and put through fine grinder
½ pound almonds. (Do not blanch almonds.)
Cut into thirds
10 ounces pitted dates.
Beat until stiff
3 egg whites.
Add gradually to egg whites
1¼ cups granulated sugar.
Now stir in the dates and ground almonds. Flavor with
½ teaspoon vanilla and place small rough patties of this mixture, two inches apart, on buttered baking sheet.
Bake at 350° F. for 25 minutes. Allow to cool slightly on baking sheet before removing to cake rack.
These patties are delicious with fruit compôtes.

Southern Sandies

Cream together
6 tablespoons butter and
4 tablespoons confectioners' sugar.
Add gradually
1 cup pastry flour, being careful to have mixture perfectly smooth. Now add
½ teaspoon ice water.
Chop very fine
½ cup pecans and stir into flour, sugar and butter mixture.
Flavor with
½ teaspoon vanilla.
Chill dough until quite firm. Break off tiny pieces and shape into rolls about 1 inch long. Place on buttered baking sheet about 1 inch apart and bake in a slow oven, 300° F., for 30-35 minutes, or until lightly browned. While still hot remove from pan and shake carefully in a bag with
½ cup powdered sugar, and place on large platter to cool.
Bon voyage!

J. B. de C.



Pagano

Fish and Chips, Simplified Version

Here is a delightful and easy variation of the famous "Fish and Chips"! It is quickly made and makes a delicious canape or fish entree. Just spread potato chips with mashed Norwegian sardines, mixed with mayonnaise, lemon juice, and Worcestershire sauce. For an extra nice touch serve with a glass of chilled tomato juice, and garnish with lemon and parsley.

Even a Board Shack Has Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Odell River, New Brunswick

Adventures in Homemaking

The first winter we thought of ourselves as simply "spending the winter in camp." We were content to cuddle comfortably in the two big rooms of the main camp. By means of screens each night I converted the corner of the living room where the built-in couch is located into my bedroom. It was fun to blow out the lamp and lie pleasantly drowsy for a few minutes watching the flicker of the fire in the capacious fireplace and the movement of the shadows along the beams.

But when a second winter came around and it became evident that we were going to make the camp our home for an indefinite time I naturally wanted a more private and convenient sleeping place. Whatever arrangement should be made must be done at practically no expense. Our dream of a wing on the main camp which should contain sleeping rooms and a bath must wait.

The Clattercoop

The camp had come into being as a summer camp for girls. Sleeping quarters were in a large building known as "The Clattercoop." This building is rambling and open; difficult to make habitable for winter as well as being too far from the main cabin for convenience. The answer to my problem was not there but seemed to lie in a small shack not far from the main cabin. It had been hastily constructed when extra sleeping room had been needed and had only single board walls. To make it warm enough for winter weather would seem to involve considerable cost. Moreover if the building were to be permanent we wished it to be in keeping with the other log buildings.

We thought of covering the outer walls with log slabs but found it impossible to obtain these from any nearby mill until another spring's sawing. Then Dad had an idea. On the yard from which he had been shipping telephone poles were a number of cedar butts. We would make cedar splits and shingle the camp walls with these! Here was a new handicraft to me. But Dad knew how to do it. The cedar butts with a suitable rift were chosen, and from these, blocks measuring about three feet were split into quarters. Then Dad held the blade known as a "frow" on one of the quarters while I pounded it with a wooden mallet until the frow sank deep enough into the block for Dad to pry free a split about an inch in thickness. Not a rapid job to be sure, but your true handicraft worker does not think of speed.

Cedar Shack

Before we shingled the walls with the splits we covered the entire surface with heavy cardboard cartons for extra wind protection. I was delighted with the appearance of my cabin; straightway it became known as the "Cedar Shack." With earth banked high around the four walls it did look snug against winter cold.

Then the interior I lined the inside with a firm quality of white sheathing paper, wrapping it smoothly around each piece of studding. The spaces between the studding I found convenient for building bookshelves and shelves for my toilet articles. In one corner was a space just right for making a sort of clothes press with gay curtains to match those at my three windows. My bedroom furniture is an old-fashioned painted set, which did not seem out of place in my Cedar Shack. That is, the bureau, dressing table, and bedside stand seemed to fit comfortably into the places I planned for them. I did not bring my bedstead as there were built-in bunks in the shack, and these I was pleased to retain. The crowning touch in the shack is a large Franklin stove which our family has cherished for years. As cozy as a fireplace and throwing more heat. My own open fire to sit by on an evening with my feet on the hearth while I read and think. It was an even pleasanter place than I had hoped for when we started.

About an hour before I wish to go to my camp for the night I run up and build a fire in the Franklin and place the screen securely across the open front. Of course, there are nights when the thermometer drops very low and particularly when the winds blow hard, that the corner of the living room with the built-in couch looks more attractive than going out into the night to warm the shack. On such nights there I stay. Again there are mornings when it takes courage to hop out of my bunk and start my fire. Mornings when the water is frozen in the pitcher. But I work fast and am soon back in my bunk warmly cuddled down to watch the quick flames changing the wood into a mass of color and warmth and light. The kettle on the hearth is busily heating water for my morning wash-up. When the fire has driven the cold from the room, I crawl out again and in warm robe and slippers sit for a half hour with my chair pulled to the welcome blaze while I do my morning reading.

Sometimes there is a bit of excitement connected with sleeping at my Cedar Shack. As when I wakened one morning to find that a heavy snowstorm in the night and a high wind had piled huge drifts everywhere. I waded down and was faced with the sight of the back door of the main camp packed almost to its top with snow.

More Fun

"How am I going to get in?" I called. Came the rejoinder from within, "How do you think we are going to get out!" For the storm door opened against the drift. To be sure they could have gone out the front door and waded around but it made it more fun to pretend they were snowbound! So I hunted up the shovel and shoveled out the back door and my way in to breakfast.

But it is not always winter around the Cedar Shack. Spring comes. The drifts disappear. Off comes my storm door and the panel is removed from the other which converts it into a screen door. At that time of year the early sun through my east window wakens me to long days on the land; before complete darkness falls again I am ready for my comfortable bed. Then in the late twilight I rest gratefully in my little shack and look out through the open door past the trunks of the sturdy spruces and the dainty white birch gently adorning itself with springtime green. I doze off to the loveliness of spring music; the high chant of the frogs, the sound of the ripples, and the wooing song of the woodcock as he spirals over the alder swamp across the river.

B. R.

A Friday Column

Ryan

Qualifies as Pilot Instructor

One of the few women in the United States licensed to teach flying, Barbara Kibbee, graduate pilot of the Ryan School of Aeronautics, has recently been awarded an Instructor's Rating by Civil Aeronautics Authority inspectors. Two years ago, government aviation supervisors established new and very rigid regulations covering the licensing of pilots as flight instructors and since then very few women have qualified for the coveted Instructor's Rating. In fact, it is believed that Miss Kibbee is the only girl pilot to obtain this new license. At present she is flying for Troy Air Service, Troy, N. Y., where she has been active as a pilot since graduating from aeronautics school last year. She is seen here with Civil Aeronautics Authority Inspector Joe Barton at the time she took her flight tests for the Commercial Pilot's license.

Pheasants in a Sussex Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sussex, England

Dear Garden Friends:

In the words of Tennyson:

"Not wholly in the busy world,
nor quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden
that I love,"

and it would seem the garden that our feathered friends love also. A busy main road with a frequent bus service bounds it on one side and it is but a mile from the center of the town. It is rich, however, in fine old trees, for the whole district now largely built upon, was once a park; it has stretches of lawn, an extensive shrubbery and a stalwart old yew hedge, all of which help to make of it a veritable bird sanctuary. Add to this that we are bird lovers; that we provide water and suitable food and we need scarcely tell you that our days are rendered happier by the sight and song of these beautiful and intelligent little creatures.

One of our experiences may be of interest. We placed a low table (about two feet from the ground) near our sitting-room windows, and fastened securely on it a glass jam jar sideways. This tended to preserve food placed in it from getting saturated with rain or blown away, and also gave the smaller birds a chance. It was great fun to watch them taking their turns, but imagine our surprise when we saw a hen pheasant on the table, with her head as far as possible inside the jar! This occurred early in January, 1938. We continued to place food on this low table and in other places and the pheasant became a regular visitor. Soon she was joined by another (also a hen) so we named them Emmaline and Suzabet after our friends of The Christian Science Monitor Children's Corner. Early in April they disappeared from the garden, having apparently heard the call of spring in the woods and fields.

To our great delight, early in January of this year, Suzabet returned and in February she was joined by Emmaline. Both birds have been appreciably tamer this year, running frequently to an opened window, in full expectation of food which was seldom denied them. In fact we kept a tin of wheat handy for this purpose. Though somewhat quietly coloured, at close quarters their markings of dark brown on a buff ground are very beautiful and the neck feathers are of a lovely mauvy-pink. Their movements are very engaging. Our neighbors tell us that this is the fourth year these two birds have visited this garden. On April 4th they left us once more. And you never said "goodbye" to us, Emmaline and Suzabet, but you may be sure of your welcome if you decide to come to us for protection again this winter!

In all we have seen 22 different kinds of birds in our town garden. Perhaps the most uncommon of these are linnets, magpies, and a green woodpecker. Many happy incidents could be described but they would take too much space. I have much enjoyed letters from other garden friends, especially the one from Mrs. R. E. S. of Bristol, England.

(Miss) E. S.

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LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX

Do You Know About Double Stock Seeds?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Mesa, Calif.

The other day, a friend who often admires my garden and what she calls my "good luck" with flowers, was bemoaning the fact that she was unable to obtain seed from a favorite colored double stock plant.

"Here in California," she said, "I am able to cut off the main stem of my stock plant and have it come again from the roots, but I want more than one plant of that gorgeous shade of red and I've never been able to get even one seed from it. Do you suppose it is some special kind that never throws seed?"

I wondered then how many garden column readers have bemoaned no seeds on their double stocks and how many of them know that double stocks never throw seeds but depend on their less beautiful sisters, the single stocks, for their propagation. How many of you have pulled out the single stock plants as soon as the first blossom proclaimed them as that and did not know you were destroying the seed bearers for your next year's bed of double stocks?

The single stock is the only variety which produces seeds and if they are allowed to remain in the same bed with the double stocks they will cross pollinate with them and their seeds will produce a large percentage of double blossomed plants. Three or four single blossomed stock plants, allowed to remain in the bed with the double ones will give you enough seed for next year's planting.

If you have a choice shade or color which you wish to continue, try to move a single blossomed plant of the same hue next to it and you will assure yourself of an abundance of the seed you most want.

Chicken With Spaghetti A Baked Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make buttered cracker crumbs with minced onions and chopped green peppers. Cook spaghetti and drain. Arrange in a baking dish a layer of buttered crumbs, a layer of chicken, a layer of cooked spaghetti with buttered crumbs on top.

Spread over this a sauce made of canned tomato soup and grated cheese. With a fork make little places so the sauce gets all through the ingredients. If necessary thin with a cup of chicken stock. Scatter grated cheese on the top.

Bake a half hour.

GARDENING

The Compost Heap—The Gardener's Bank

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soil is the gardener's primary asset—and a good compost heap is a compound interest paying bank. No economic upheaval disturbs its even functioning—and no dividends have ever been passed. The good earth is a very precious asset, and, as gardening continues to grow in importance, we are increasingly coming to realize its vital place.

During school years, the writer had the privilege of working on a beautiful estate under the direction of an elderly and wise English gardener. It was there that the importance of saving all possible humus material was so stressed that now a compost heap seems a logical part of one's gardening.

A Few Pointers

There are a few pointers that help make well pulverized, rich humus material available whenever needed. Choose an inconspicuous corner for its location, but where it can be reached by the garden hose, for an occasional thorough soaking hastens the decomposition of material. If a spot isn't available behind a hedge, building, or wall, it is easy to build a simple trellis on which one may grow grapes, gourds, or roses.

What goes onto the compost heap? Anything and everything that will decay—leaves, weeds, grass, twigs, small branches. If you garden on a summer place in the country or at the seashore, the garbage from the kitchen may be buried in it.

There are two styles of architecture! Some gardeners prefer to build up the heap in a square or rectangular shape; others make a round heap. It really isn't important; but nice gardeners are such individualists, we must avoid any hint of regimentation. Bureaucracy hasn't extended to gardening yet!

Since the purpose of a compost heap is to provide pure humus as quickly as possible, anything that will hasten the decomposition of materials is advantageous. A soaking about once a fortnight, if no rain has fallen, is the best guarantee of decomposition. Sometime when you have just covered the pile with a layer of grass or weeds, and you have on your old shoes, give it a thorough tramping. Make believe you're a child again, and tramping down a load of hay!

Uses of Humus

What are the principal uses of the humus? First of all, it is the finest material to use in flats and boxes for starting seeds. It is porous, free from weed roots, pebbles, and fine in texture. It holds moisture well. Second, it is excellent to spread over those "burned-out" spots in the lawn. Even the best of lawns seem to develop these in the hot, dry weather of midsummer and early fall. It indicates a lack of humus material and available food in that particular spot. Use the humus from the compost heap and feed the grass. Put on light coverings at successive intervals, followed by a good soaking. Third, use compost in the garden as a fertilizer. Spread it along the rows of annuals and hoe it into the soil. If the garden is either very light sandy soil, or heavy, clayey soil, use it generously and incorporate it into the earth.

If you haven't a compost heap as part of your garden operations, make a dog days' resolution, and start one this year. It's a bank that pays good dividends.

Haydn Pearson

A Friday Column

Harvesting Gourds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To harvest and cure the ornamental gourds, cut when the stem is brown at the base of the fruit, and the fruit is so hard that the thumb nail will not dent it. If left on the vines indefinitely, the beautiful bright colors will fade. In cutting, leave an inch or more of the stem on the gourd, as this helps in the curing process.

Wash the cut fruits and allow them to dry thoroughly in a warm, airy, light room, not in the sun. When the gourds no longer feel cold and clammy, they should be dry. Do not shellac or varnish as this is sometimes detrimental. One may, however, polish them with liquid floor wax. This gives a nice glossy finish.

Sometimes it is desirable to waterproof gourds. To do this, immerse perfectly dry fruits in very hot paraffin for from three to five minutes. These paraffined gourds may then be used for outdoor decoration.

"Lilies for American Gardens"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last it looks as if the lily were coming into its own in America. In "Lilies for American Gardens" (Scribner's, New York; $3.50) George L. Slate takes up the case for these plants in this country—and in a most thoroughgoing manner.

In a chapter on the history of this distinguished family (which, incidentally, includes the onion, asparagus, and hyacinth), we learn that Lilium candidum, the beloved Madonna Lily of our June gardens, was the first plant to be called a lily, and figured in the art of the ancients as early as 1300 B. C. Because in the paintings of the Renaissance it is associated with the Virgin Mary, it came to be called Madonna Lily.

Invaluable Guide

While the author states frankly that the lily is one of the "most exasperating of garden plants," as well as "one of the most fascinating," he does not discourage the amateur who wishes to grow these plants. Indeed the latter will find the book an invaluable guide, giving, as it does, detailed directions as to preparation of soil, location—most lilies prefer partial shade—and care of plants before and after blooming. Also there are lists of "easy," "moderately easy" and "difficult" to grow varieties. We learn that lilies prefer for border mates such plants as Iris, Coreopsis, Lupine and all the Campanulas. These give the lily plants needed protection, since they have but scant foliage of their own. The native varieties, such as the Wood Lily, are appropriately and happily planted with native ferns, Solomon's Seal and like plants.

Also says Mr. Slate, this is the most promising group of plants awaiting the hybridizer. And he follows with extensive chapters on breeding and propagation for those with the yen to experiment. Then there are tables, arranged by months, giving order and time of blooming in the garden; also a classified list by colors and one of varieties possessing fragrance.

Even the lily in all its beauty is not immune to enemies; and there is a chapter dealing with pests and diseases and methods of control. The prospective buyer is told that he must ask for virus-free bulbs so as to avoid mosaic-infested stock—mosaic being a disease widespread among lilies.

A Large Family

About one third of the book is given over to a comprehensive list of "species and varieties of lilies." One gasps at the number! Descriptions are given as to origin of each, habits of growth, color, etc. The volume is amply illustrated with line drawings and unusually fine reproductions from photographs; and at the end of each section is a bibliography of references cited.

A word as to the author and his qualifications. Mr. Slate is Associate in Research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. He has made the study of lilies his avocation and is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the subject.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est) 750,000
Previous day's sales 1,293,660
1939 volume to date 140,891,422
1938 volume to date 172,366,263

Market Leaders Rally From 1 To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Selected stocks regained their balance in today's market with advances running from 1 to around 4 points at the best for favorites.

Dealings, slow from the start, showed little pickup near the final hour but prices held around the best. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares, or less than half the total of the preceding session.

Helping to calm Wall Street nerves, brokers said, were reports Moscow and Rome were moving to get a settlement of the Danzig controversy; a conference between British Ambassador Henderson and Hitler; the additional pleas from President Roosevelt to Germany and Poland; the French warning to the Poles to avoid any "incident" that might give the Nazis a pretext for touching off an explosion, and forecasts in Berlin that Warsaw would be allowed another "day of grace" in which to capitulate to the Germans. On top of this, the President at his Washington press conference indicated war was not certain.

On the other hand, troops of the conflicting powers were still concentrating on the frontiers and it was realized a blow-off could come with bewildering suddenness, but observers thought there was much less inclination to liquidate in the hope of war.

Among stocks support was given Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Pennsylvania, J. C. Penney, Boeing, and Philip Morris.

Improved at one time or another in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum of America, American Gas and Consolidated Coppermines.

Bond Prices Rally

Peace hopes fostered by reports of diplomatic conferences in Berlin came to the aid of the sorely depressed bond market today, and late prices showed good rallies over the morning lows.

An uneven rally in U. S. Government issues after a further fall in early trading brought in a little support throughout the domestic list. While most issues were lower near the start of the final hour prices were well above the worst and in a few instances good net gains were recorded.

Treasury 27/8s of 1960, 23/4s of 1947-45 and 4s of 1954-44 came back strongly for gains of ½ to more than a full point after having been under water in the morning. On relatively light offerings the 31/4s — 1949-46 — and 23/4s — 1954-51—dropped close to 1¾ points, but dealers pointed out that both issues, having been untraded yesterday, were coming into line with the previous decline.

There was little support for foreign ratings, until the peace rumors were heard. Earlier bonds of Australia, Rome, Milan, Poland, Denmark, Greece, and Norway had shown losses running from 2 to more than 6 points.

Scarcity of bids was responsible for sharp breaks in some of the less active corporate issues, but a few trading favorites especially among rails made net gains of a point or so.

Wheat Prices Slump Sharply in Chicago, Winnipeg Markets

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Europe's hesitancy on the brink of war upset wheat prices in leading North American markets today, causing a sharp slump that eliminated much of the gains registered during this week's war scare.

Chicago wheat tumbled more than 2 cents a bushel, while losses at Winnipeg amounted to more than 4 cents. Some of the selling was credited to foreign interests offsetting purchases abroad, which traders said was done because freight and insurance rates would be raised substantially in the event of war. Reports of political negotiations to avert war encouraged selling.

Although rallying late in the session, wheat closed 1⅜-1¾ cents lower than yesterday, September 68½, December 68½-⅝; corn also was 1⅜-1¾ lower, September 43¾-⅞, December 43¾; oats ½-⅝ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Dealings in the stock exchange were still a matter of direct negotiation today but quotations generally showed firming tendencies. International stocks were strong, which brokers said reflected the wide drop in sterling. Domestic rails improved following a decision to call off the strike in view of Britain's need for all resources. Foreign bonds were neglected. Gold chares attracted good support. Oils were boosted sharply.

Paris: Bourse quotations advanced briskly today, although top prices were not fully maintained by the close. Dominant factor in the market was the fall in the British pound, which automatically boosted internationals and, sympathetically, domestic equities. Gold mining shares were among those most in demand. Rentes shot up 95 to 345 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures soared 22 to 29 points today. Heavy short covering and speculative buying followed the break in sterling.

Foreign exchange prices also influenced the wheat futures market, which ended ½ to 2¼ pence up after wide fluctuations. General support buoyed the list.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	35	Abbott L(1.60a)	1	62	62	62	+ ¾
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	33	33	33	
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	A'g 24
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	20	20	20	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	17	52	49½	51¼	+1¼
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 24
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	5	4⅝	5	— ¼
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5	4½	4½	A'g 24
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	+2
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	16⅛	15	16	+1
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 24
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	161	158	161	+2
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1⅛)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 23
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8	7¼	8	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70½	70½	A'g 23
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	8	31⅜	30	31½	+1
19⅝	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	A'g 24
2⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	57	57	A'g 24
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	29	28	29	+1
17⅜	10⅝	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	2	40	39	40	—1
103¾	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	97¼	95⅞	97¼	+2¾
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	A'g 18
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	19	17⅝	19	+1
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	31½	31	31½	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	6	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	A'g 24
11⅛	5⅝	Am Com Alco	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	8	8	8	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	14	13⅝	12¼	13½	+1⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	8	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hidr & Lea	7	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	A'g 24
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	12	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+ ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14⅛	Am Ice pf	4	22	21⅝	22	A'g 24
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	14¾	14	14⅜	+1⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	42	41	41	A'g 24
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	1	27	27	27	+1¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	19	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	8	43	41½	43	+2
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	35	37½	35¼	37½	+1½
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	27	10¼	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	16	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅞
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58	58	58	A'g 24
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
20	10¼	Am Seat (½e)	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	43⅝	41	42⅜	+2
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	A'g 22
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	A'g 24
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	21	22⅜	21	22⅜	+1¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 23
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16	16	A'g 23
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	42	161½	156½	161	+4
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	79	79	79	-4
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	13	81¾	78⅜	81¾	+3½
153¾	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	9	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	45	10¼	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	A'g 21
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun'20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	60	24¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 23
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
15⅞	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 24
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (⅜g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+1½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	A'g 23
6⅛	3⅝	Armour Ill	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 24
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	10	39	38¼	38½	— ½
13	9	Arnold C (½g)	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6⅜	6½	6½	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 23
42⅞	21½	Atch T & S F	32	24	22⅜	23¾	+ ⅝
71	51½	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	52	52	52	A'g 24
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	59	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	6	5¾	5¾	A'g 23
18	9½	Atl G&W ln pf	1	10	10	10	
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	A'g 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	8½	8½	8½	
48¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46½	— ¾
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (½g)	1	50	50	50	A'g 24
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	
4⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 24
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	33	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	34	10⅜	9¾	10½	+ ⅝
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½g)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	A'g 24
21½	10⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 23
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	22	21	22	+1¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8½	8½	8½	
73¾	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	30	22⅝	21	22⅜	+ ⅜
21⅞	17¾	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅜
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	91	56⅜	54	56	+1¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	16⅜	16½	16½	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	110½	109¼	109¼	—1¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	20½	19¾	20¼	+1½
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	18	18½	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (1½g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	A'g 24
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	8	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	14	22¼	21⅜	22	
23¼	11	Boston & Maine	2	11½	11¼	11½	A'g 24
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26¼	25¼	26¼	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	A'g 24
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	16	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	29	20	18	20	+1⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅞
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	48	48	48	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 24
13⅜	8⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	19	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+1⅜
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	19	24⅜	23	24¼	+ ¾
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	5	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅞
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	16	16	16	+ ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	5	26	25	25¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	9	17	16	16¾	+1
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Busn Terminal	5	1⅛	1	1	A'g 24
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	9	6⅜	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20½	20½	A'g 23
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	11¾	Byron Jack (1)	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	3	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
47⅜	47⅜	Calumet & Hec	7	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	9½	Campbell Wyant	5	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	9	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	17	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	A'g 23
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 21
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	67	67	67	+3
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	41	40	41	+1
107½	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 23
29⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	43	23¼	21⅝	22½	+1⅛
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21	19¾	19¾	— ⅞
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	15	6	5⅜	6	+ ⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	17¼	17	17	A'g 24
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	20	33½	31½	33½	+2½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17½	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33¾	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	17½	17½	17½	A'g 16
1	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 24
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 18
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	
3⅞	1½	Chi Great W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 24
1½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11	11	11	
38⅞	30⅜	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	A'g 24
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 16
1½	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10½	10½	10½	
13¼	5⅜	Childs Co	4	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (4g)	253	76⅞	72⅞	76¼	+2⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	3	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
26	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	26½	25¾	26½	—⅛
60¼	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	13	36	35¼	36	+ ⅝
35½	21¼	ClluettPeab(½g)	16	30¼	28½	30	+1
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	121	119½	121	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	12	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅝
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	A'g 22
36½	20¼	Collins & A(⅝g)	6	27	25½	27	+1¼
23⅝	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	6	21	20¾	20⅞	A'g 24
24⅝	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	74	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	A'g 24
15⅝	6¾	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 23
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	A'g 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	14	43½	42¼	43½	+1
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	48½	46⅜	48½	+1⅜
110½	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	A'g 24
13⅜	8⅝	Comi Solvents	13	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
72½	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	66¼	66	66¼	— ¾
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	29	29¾	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 23
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	2	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅜
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	6	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	50	30½	29½	30½	+ ⅞
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(⅜k)	8	9¼	8⅞	9¼	A'g 24
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5	4⅞	5	
9¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 18
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	A'g 24
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9	9	9	A'g 23
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14	12⅝	14	+1
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	91½	91½	—1½
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	10	37⅜	37	37⅜	+1¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	114½	114	114	A'g 23
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	35	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	610	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	58¼	57¾	58¼	
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	A'g 21
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	15	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Internat	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
37	27	Crane Co	15	18⅜	17¼	18	+ ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	
13	7	Crosley Corp	6	7	6⅞	7	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	7	23¼	23	23¼	+1⅛
40¼	34⅞	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	34⅛	34⅞	34⅞	A'g 16
37½	28	Cr C p

Commerce and Finance

Pound Drops to $4.40 as British Control Takes Out Peg

Business and Industry

Lithuania's Loss Of Memel Seen As Temporary Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—The economic loss to Lithuania caused by the seizure of Memelland by the Third Reich, is regarded by Lithuanian authorities as being of a purely temporary character. Given the necessary energy and initiative, they indicate, the national resources should be equal to the task of surmounting any loss sustained. Statistics in support of this theory are put forward by a correspondent in Lietuvos Aidas, published here.

Industry Growing

Lithuanian industry, though small, is growing very rapidly, it is held. Data published show that before the Memel Territory was cut off from Lithuania, there were in that country, 1,316 industrial concerns employing not fewer than five persons each, and that in all these concerns there were 38,227 employees including 32,371 manual workers. At the beginning of 1932, the corresponding total of manual workers was only 17,711, so that figures have almost doubled in seven years. This is held to be a striking indication of the tempo of industrialization of Lithuania, particularly as the gains were achieved during a post-crisis period.

At the beginning of 1939 there were in Memel 190 industrial concerns with a total of 9,795 manual workers. No single concern had fewer than five employees. Thus with the cession of the Memel Territory, Lithuania lost 14 per cent of its industrial concerns and 30 per cent of its manual workers. The appreciably larger ratio of the loss of manual workers is held to show that it lost its largest undertakings.

The lively exchange of industrial products formerly carried on between the two parts of the country has been suspended; and it is necessary either to enter upon the production of new classes of commodities, which it had formerly been more convenient to get from Memel, or to curtail output, since a portion of the former consumers has fallen off.

The loss of those industries which cater for local needs, it is held, is of no permanent significance, but the loss of the cellulose and plywood factories is more serious. These afforded Lithuania's payment balance a useful surplus because they were fed with the country's own raw material.

Nevertheless, these losses can be overcome, this writer contends, since Lithuania hopes to be able to sell raw material for the cellulose factory, and the revenues derived therefrom are not likely to be less than those which used to be received from the export of cellulose. The plywood factories were State-owned, and it may therefore be that the good will expressed so far in commercial negotiations with Germany will permit the investments made in those factories to be recovered so that the factories can later be re-established in Lithuania itself.

Cotton Center

In regard to manufactured goods, it is contended, although it is true that the Memel Territory was an important center of the textile industry, it was important only for cotton fabrics, of which it produced about 90 per cent. Woolen and semi-woolen fabrics can be manufactured by the existing factories in Lithuania if they are properly utilized and production is rationalized. Latterly there has even been an appreciable surplus of these fabrics.

The deficiencies of the cotton industry are, however, apparent. Nevertheless, it is hoped there will be enough free capital and initiative to remedy this. The Ministry of Finance has already granted permission for the installation of as many cotton weaving looms as may be necessary to supply the demand, and it is noteworthy that no Treasury money was needed for this purpose. This is taken as a hopeful augury that Lithuanian resources will be equal to the task of financing and reconstructing other enterprises necessary to make up for those forfeited when the National Socialists marched into Memel.

Exchange Recommends Audits Go to Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—Independent auditors who would be directly responsible to stockholders and directors and corporations rather than to the officers were recommended in a special report adopted by the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange.

The report, drawn up by a special committee, was the outgrowth of a study inspired by the McKesson & Robbins case, involving inventory fraud.

The report recommended:

(1) Audits addressed to stockholders, with opportunity for auditors to appear at any stockholders' meeting;

(2) More emphasis on the responsibility of corporate controllers;

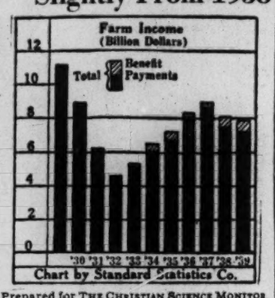
(3) Appointment of independent auditors early in the company's calendar or fiscal year to afford ample time for examinations.

Brokers' Loans Decline $36,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $489,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 23 and the total represented a decrease of $36,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $507,000,000.

Farm Income Off Slightly From 1938



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Farm income for the full year will be slightly under $8,000,000,000, compared with a 1938 total of just over eight billions. The current year's total will be under those of 1936 and 1937 but higher than those of the depression years, 1931 to 1935.

Further Recovery In Steel Rate Is Seen by Service

The strong recovery in steel operations from their lows of early July should continue in the near term toward 70 per cent of capacity, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Service. Automobile specifications are expected shortly and general business sentiment has improved. Demand from miscellaneous sources has been a most favorable development for the industry, replacing temporary buying lulls from elsewhere.

"Steel operations should continue to be aided by the large amount of 'bargain' steel orders placed during the May price war, since a good deal of this business will be delivered during the third quarter," states the analysis. "Miscellaneous business has come into the market at a strong rate, while structural steel orders, and armament and shipbuilding activity continue at levels well above 1938. Thus, although rail orders have lagged and tin plate operations may decline moderately, the total volume of steel bookings and shipments is rising.

"Of course, near-term prospects are based upon the assumption that strikes will not develop in those steel mills which have not signed agreements with the C. I. O. Despite the possibility that the S. W. O. C. may renew an intensive unionization drive in steel mills in the near future, it seems unlikely that industrial warfare, such as that witnessed in early 1937, will again develop.

"With second-quarter operations averaging 51 per cent of capacity, earnings for the period are clearly indicative of the higher "break-even point" of the industry, which is apparently close to 50 per cent of capacity and higher in some cases. Although lower prices will tend to reduce the industry's profit margins for the third quarter, higher operations should permit earnings for the period to exceed those for the previous three quarters. Average operations for the current quarter should be above 60 per cent. Although no increases of importance have been witnessed since the sharp price cuts made last May, the situation seems to be improving, and the foundation appears to have been laid for better prices over the near term."

Lockheed Earnings, Sales Set Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif. — Earnings of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in the first half of this year showed a substantial gain over the first six months of 1938 and were the largest for any corresponding period in the company's history, Robert E. Gross, President, reported in the semi-annual statement to stockholders. For the first half of 1939, net profits of the company totaled $508,861, after provision for taxes and depreciation, equal to approximately 66 cents a share on the 775,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Net earnings in the like 1938 period were $151,074, or 23 cents a common share.

Sales for the period also reached a record peak of $12,565,117, as compared with $5,111,699 reported for the first six months of 1938, and with sales of $10,274,503 for the entire year 1938.

The backlog of unfilled orders as of August 1 totaled $26,372,385, as compared with orders of $23,522,930, as of the same date last year. On August 10, the company received notification of an impending award of $4,845,000 from the War Department, which brings the total current backlog figure to over $30,000,000.

As for Lockheed's future plans, President Gross announced that the company is actively engaged in working out three new types of airplanes, all of which are designed primarily for the services of air transport companies, both in this country and abroad.

Timken Bearing Earns $1.42 Share in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $3,422,370, equal to $1.42 a share on the capital stock, compared with $164,201, or six cents a share, in the like period last year.

The indicated profit for the second quarter was $1,514,977, equal to 63 cents a share, against a net loss of $109,064 in the second quarter last year.

The company's main plant is at Canton, Ohio.

Fall in Sterling Seen in Harmony With 3-Power Pact

The latest quotation (3:00 p. m.) in New York for the pound sterling is $4.49; for the franc, 2.59 cents.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—This morning's drop in sterling to $4.40 from the $4.68⅛ at which it had been pegged by the British Exchange Equalization Fund in the last six months, was amply foreshadowed by recent foreign exchange developments. It has been estimated for some weeks that the fund has been losing gold at an accelerating rate which would be dangerous in case of any serious war scare.

This week forward sterling discounts have been widening sharply and yesterday the discount was the widest since the 1931 collapse of the pound. It reached approximately five and one half cents for three months sterling which would be approximately 22 cents a year or about 4 per cent.

Banks Unloading

Yesterday afternoon New York banks were unloading all available sterling as rapidly as possible much in the same way that the diplomatic staffs now returning from various capitals have been destroying papers. By the end of the afternoon British banks had refused to take any further sterling offerings and abandonment of the $4.68 price was inevitable.

The end came as British gold hoarders apparently suddenly decided to protect their capital by buying dollars instead of gold. They sold in London. Normally this would help the fund by enabling it to buy gold easily. However, private capitalists were at the same time selling sterling for dollars and the fund had to sell all the gold it could aequire on the free market, placing an additional supply in its coffers but not enough dollars to supply the demand. Hence the heavy gold flow now in motion to New York is almost entirely from the British fund.

Because of the now long established pegging of the sterling frank rate banks have also dropped about 12 points, or not quite the proportion of the sterling drop, but further decline is expected as British and French associates are expected to keep their gross rate steady. Foreign exchange market this morning is almost entirely suspended awaiting developments, but on resumption all sterlingaria are expected to drop against dollars, including not only rates on commonwealth nations but on Scandinavian countries and Japan, the yen having been for a year or more tied to sterling despite the Japanese-British asperities.

The drop in sterling is significant in contrast with its sharp 1914 appreciation when war started. Sterling then rose to a peg of $7 in contrast to its decline. The rise then was due to tightness in the London money market, British traders being anxious to realize on dollar assets in New York, then a second rate financial center, to meet quick liabilities in London. Today in contrast the London money market is still easy, despite this week's increase in bank rates and rates on call money and bills.

Suspend Operations

Both British and French official funds have now suspended operations. While this action might be interpreted as the beginning of the end of faith in the recently devised technique of official exchange specialzation, it could equally be taken as a simple parallel to old-fashioned suspension of gold payments, for the British fund particularly has been maintaining a fixed rate instead of an elastic one.

American foreign trade will of course be adverse, other things being equal and will mean a mark down of our export and import commodities. In fact, it has already resulted in mark down of New York stocks in London on a dollar basis. The New York market, however, took the mark down very well, but remained ominously quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Britain took urgent and far reaching steps today to husband her financial resources for possible war needs.

The necessity for preserving the nation's gold stocks became so compelling that the British stabilization fund for the moment at least abandoned its market support of the pound in relation to the United States dollar. This support has been exerted under great pressure in recent weeks and consequent heavy losses of gold.

When the Government overnight "pulled the plug" which had pegged the pound at $4.68⅛, sterling opened at $4.59, fell to $4.37 and then followed a zigzag pattern which came to $4.42 at noon.

There was no immediate indication of what new level might bring a renewal of government support or whether the pound would be permitted to find its own level.

Under the 1936 tripartite agreement, Britain, France and the United States agreed to prevent extreme fluctuations in their currencies. The unfavorable trade balance prompted in part by rearmament imports has made Britain desire to depreciate the pound in terms of dollars but the United States has been reported firmly against such a step.

The two key men in the exchange operations of the United States Government were far from world markets today. Secretary Henry Morgenthau was in Norway and H. Merle Cochran, new director of the United States Stabilization Fund, sailed for home last night from France.

Both gold and silver rushed upward as a result of the falling pound. Gold set a record in terms of sterling at 150 shillings sixpence an ounce while siuver rose to 20 1-16 pence an ounce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—John W. Hanes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said today this Government was told in advance of Great Britain's decision to let the pound sterling fall in its relation to the American dollar.

The British had maintained the value of the pound at 4.68⅛, but when they withdrew support of the British equalization fund, the value of the pound fell to as low as $4.37, then recovering to about $4.44.

Mr. Hanes explained that trans-Atlantic telephone consultations preceding the drop were in accord with the tri-partite monetary agreement of 1936, which pledged Britain, France and the United States to minimize fluctuations in exchange values as much as possible.

"The agreement is still in effect," Mr. Hanes told reporters.

In reply to a question as to whether this country might alter the gold value of the dollar in view of the exchange situation, Mr. Hanes stated vigorously that no devaluation had "even entered our minds."

It was learned that the Treasury regarded the drop in the British and French currency values as virtually inevitable under European conditions and thus did not violate the tri-partite agreement which merely pledges against unavoidable devaluations.

N. Y. Central Income Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad for July reported net operating income of $2,812,237, contrasted with $970,884 in July last year. Net operating income is income after deduction of operating expenses and normal taxes, but before provisions for bond interest and other fixed charges.

All Markets Now Following Traditional War Scare Pattern

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current war scare has now carried prices on the New York Stock Exchange almost exactly the same distance they were carried 11 months ago in the pre-Munich sell-off. The declines started at almost the same level and the drop yesterday carried the market to almost the same point as where the Munich crisis carried it on September 27. The 1938 summer peak on the Dow-Jones industrials was 145.67, and the bottom of the Munich decline was 129.91. This summer's peak was 144.71, and the averages yesterday declined to 128.60.

However, in two ways this decline seems more serious. First it has occurred in about four weeks while the Munich drop took six. And second, it may not have ended. Yesterday's volume, though the heaviest in a month, by no means indicated a "selling climax," and furthermore, international negotiations have by no means indicated that the climax is past.

True, the sell-off this spring, when the the Germans marched into Prague, went further and did so quicker than either the Munich market or the current one. It dropped the Dow-Jones industrials from 152.28 to 121.44. But that decline was paralleled by a decline in American business activity which was really its primary cause; the Prague crisis was not taken as seriously.

Prices Rising Fast

Commodity, bond, and foreign exchange markets have now fully taken on the traditional war-scare pattern. Despite the burdensome wheat situation, and the complete lack of any favorable statistes, wheat in Chicago has now risen from a shade over 60 cents to a shade over 70, and the rise this week has been accelerated and on increasing volume. The only bullish aspect of the wheat picture today is that so large a proportion of the crop is going into government loan that there may be a squeeze in the spot markets next spring when the carry-over turns out to be chiefly government-held. But that wouldn't affect the current price, and the current prices are rising fast.

Conversely cotton is weak here despite crop estimates that indicate that at long last the crop may be less than normal trade requirements and might produce a slight drop, perhaps of 1,000,000 bales, in the carry-over at the end of the 1939-1940 crop year. The real fear is that a war might ruin the hopes, inspired by the barter plan and the 1½-cent export subsidy, of a return to a normal American export volume. The barter program might prove a boomerang, as critics warned, because war would not only decrease the contestants' use of cotton but also pull the trigger releasing Britain's barter-gotten cotton.

World sugar, cocoa, and world wheat continued yesterday the upswing to be expected. Rubber continued weak, and this is strange because worries are rising about world rubber inventories. Those of Britain had run down early this summer and have been further depleted by heavy German buying. They are not enough for the barter rubber to be delivered to us out of present inventories, and though the recent quota increase to 60 per cent for the current half will help, a further quota increase is likely when the I. R. R. C. meets early next month.

British Prices Fixed

Most spectacular financial development now is the placing of the City of London on a semi-war basis. Minimum prices have been fixed on British consols; bank rate has been upped from 2 to 4 per cent; call money has suddenly jumped from ¾ per cent; sterling has fallen from old $4.68⅛ (see adjoining message for details). And exchange control has been imposed on sterling.

Spectacular has been the fall in U. S. Treasury issues here in New York. They are now down out of the recent stratosphere, and declines yesterday were the worst yet. The weather-vane 2¾'s of 1965-60 were down 1¼ points. All hope of the Treasury's financing on September 15 for the December 15 maturity is now out the window unless it sells notes or bills, and Treasuries now sell about half way between the year's highs and lows.

On the broader question of what war might mean to the New York Stock Exchange, the money market here, exchange rates, etc., opinion is still sharply divided in New York. Compared with 1914 Europeans do not hold as many securities here as they did, and liquidation would probably be much more deliberate, since the respective governments would probably take these securities over promptly. On the other hand the market is now thinner and cannot bear much liquidation without buckling like thin ice. Washington is now authorized to close the market, as it was not then, but there is not much talk about Washington's opinion here, as it would be second-hand from New York anyway.

All high-grade bonds are down, and the new issues market is stopped; pending issues are not being offered; $40,000,000 of Northern Indiana's for example were withdrawn Tuesday.

Despite the sharp increases in marine war-risk insurance, liners continue on schedule including the Normandie, Queen Mary, the Bremen and the Europa. Demand for tramp tonnage has not increased, but offering prices have been tightened up.

Research Expenditures of Steel Industry in '39 Total $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The steel industry is spending approximately $10,000,000 this year for research into methods of improving its products, according to reports received by the American Iron and Steel Institute from companies in the industry.

The industry's research programs for 1939 are about as intensive as those conducted in any previous year for which data are available.

Total estimated expenditure for research this year is nearly half a million dollars more than was spent in 1938, and is 15 per cent more than the total of $8,700,000 which was spent for research in 1929. In 1937 steel companies spent $10,300,000 for research work, the largest sum on record.

Nearly 2,550 chemists, metallurgists, physicists and other trained scientists devote all of their time to research in the industry's laboratories, while about 1,300 others devote a substantial part of their time to research activities.

In addition to the annual out-of-pocket costs of research, the industry has invested more than $9,000,000 in the equipment and facilities of the laboratories used by research workers. The investment in research has increased about $3,000,000 within the past three years as new instruments and facilities were added to the laboratories.

About 33 per cent of the steel industry's annual expenditures for research is devoted to improving the quality of products, and 19 per cent is spent to improve manufacturing methods.

The development of new products represents about 20 per cent of the research activity, and the remainder is spent to investigate new uses for standard products and to study uses for new products.

Gov't Officials Abandon Loan Corn Insurance Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm Administration officials abandoned their plan to set up Government insurance on corn sealed under Government loans.

The insurance proposal had provoked a storm of protests on the ground that it would mean Government competition with private business.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that "the insurance certificates issued by privatet insurance companies on Government corn resealed on the farm will remain in effect and that a deposit for insurance in connection with the corn resealed under the 1937 and 1938 crops will not be required."

American & Foreign Power

NEW YORK (AP)—American & Foreign Power Co., and subsidiaries reported consolidated income balance before exchange adjustments for the 12 months ended June 30 of $5,887,560 compared with $5,653,765 in the previous 12 months. The company is controlled by Electric Bond & Share, with properties in Latin America and China.

Control of Farm Prices Planned In Case of Emergency

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal officials have drafted plans to protect farmers and the public from possible wild fluctuations in farm prices and supplies in case of war in Europe.

Top-ranking advisors of Secretary Henry Wallace have been debating the possible effects of war at confidential conferences for many weeks.

While reluctant to discuss their conclusions, one farm planner conceded that existing Federal controls over speculative trading in grains, cotton and other products would be quickly tightened. It was understood that the necessary orders already have been prepared.

Emergency Powers

It was reported, too, that in event of war Congress would be asked to give the Farm Administration further emergency powers and additional funds.

A European war, one aide to Mr. Wallace said, undoubtedly would "knock into a cocked hat" present plans for subsidizing wheat and cotton exports.

The question of the effect on exports has been a major concern of those engaging in the conferences.

In that connection, they have been studying charts on prices and supplies of wheat, cotton, hogs and other farm products for the period of the World War. But they are not certain this pattern would be accurate because of present farm programs in this country, the neutrality law, and changes in world trade conditions.

Charts of the World War period show that prices and exports of major farm products varied greatly during the period of the war prior to United States entrance. Cotton prices dropped at first and then climbed, while exports declined.

Prices of wheat, hogs and beef moved upward for two years and then began soaring.

Trend of Trade

Germany and Italy have reduced purchases of American farm products sharply in recent years. On the other hand, England, France and numerous smaller European nations have been big customers for wheat, cotton and other farm products. Japan also has been an important cotton buyer.

Any curtailment of exports would add to the surplus problem that already has distressed Federal farm officials. However, they said Government loans on cotton, corn and wheat would provide a shock absorber for prices.

Most officials believe, however, that some disruption of farm economy would be inevitable.

Heads Textile Firm

International Press, Ltd., Toronto

G. Blair Gordon

Elected President of the Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Montreal Cottons, Ltd. Mr. Gordon has been managing director of both companies.

SEC Registrations Of Securities Total $232,712,000 in July

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that corporations registered $232,712,000 worth of new securities in July, compared with $252,910,000 in June and $219,984,000 in July, 1938.

Of last month's issues, $188,081,000 were intended for public sale and the remainder for exchange purposes. Unsecured bonds accounted for 59.8 per cent of the securities intended for sale, secured bonds for 21.1 per cent, common stock for 7.9 per cent, preferred stock for 5.5 per cent, and certificates of beneficial interest for 5.7 per cent.

From the proceeds of the sales, 11.6 per cent was earmarked for plant expansion and other "new money" purposes, and the remainder for refunding.

Three issues accounted for about three fourths of the July total. They were $83,087,500 of Shell Union Oil Corporation 2½ per cent debentures, $28,752,500 of Kansas Power and Light Company 3½ per cent bonds, and $26,833,750 of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company 3 per cent debentures.

Utility Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumers Power Company is planning expenditure of approximately $9,000,000 for expansion in Michigan, it was announced by D. C. Karn, vice-president and general manager of the company.

Shift of Japan's Cotton Industry To China Mooted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — The transference of the Japanese cotton industry to China for the purpose of reducing costs of production is understood to be under consideration by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Cartel, according to a recent bulletin of the International Cotton Federation, issued here.

"It is admitted," the bulletin says, "that the industry can no longer prosper under present conditions.

"Although manufacturing costs in Japan are still comparatively low, nevertheless they have risen to such an extent relatively in the last two years as to imperil the ability of Japan to compete on the world market for cotton goods.

"A further reason," the bulletin adds, "for the proposed transference of the Japanese cotton industry to China is stated to be the penetration of English and American capital into the Chinese cotton industry.

It has already become possible for the Chinese factories operating with such capital to recapture important foreign markets from which Japan ousted England in former years. In the next few years the chief peril, it is stated, will be India, not Lancashire.

"In the last 20 months the consumption of cotton by the cotton mills has risen unceasingly, and this trend is continuing. Should another war not intervene, the chief consumers of raw cotton in the near future will be China, India, and Soviet Russia, in addition to Japan. All the three countries first mentioned would then compete for business on the world market.

"To meet this threatened attack there is only one thing for the Japanese cotton industry to do, that is to reduce its production costs and to obtain freer access to raw materials, and this is only possible if the greater part of the industry is transferred to China."

Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Company reported a profit of $147,740 for the second quarter ending June 30 as compared to a loss of $561,932 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Our co-operation with depositors is not governed by the size of the account.
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Advertisers in
The Christian Science Monitor

Choose 1939's Campus Winners

The importance of choosing the right campus clothes is very great. When you're shopping for college wardrobes it's helpful to depend upon shops that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, for these are merchants of proven worth and with a reputation for expert selection. They have spent many hours looking at veritable carloads of clothes to choose the right ones for this year's campus scene.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Surplus Income' Buying Aids Home Furnishing Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Reflecting the increased buying and better quality buying by wage earners and families in the lower income brackets, sales of home furnishings and some lines of luxury goods are mounting well above last year's levels, according to a quarterly study of "surplus income" purchases by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

In a recent study by the insurance company it was found that wages per U. S. worker were substantially higher than a year ago, while living costs have fallen to 1936 levels. The resulting surplus of buying power, the current report observes, is obviously being used for home refurnishing and luxury items.

Men's Clothing Sales

The study, covering eight key lines of goods at 236 department stores, also shows that sales of men's clothing, bellwether of both depressions and recoveries, were over 10 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1939, compared with the same period last year.

Furs show the greatest margin of gain, with an increase of 26.4 per cent over the second quarter of 1938. Jewelry sales are up 14.2 per cent; electric household appliances 9.4 per cent; home furniture 6.1 per cent. Sporting goods departments in the department stores have enjoyed a much more substantial increase.

All eight lines of goods show a greater comparative improvement over last year for the second quarter than for the first three months, and the trend continued in July, the report states. Florists' trade, too, shows a modest improvement over last year.

More See Movies

Attendance at motion pictures, stage shows and other amusements registers gains ranging from 10 to 14 per cent, compared with this time last year, the study finds.

Wholesalers report that orders for fall delivery expanded earlier than usual this summer. Mail order houses and chain stores catering mainly to the lower income trade note a sharp expansion in purchases by this class, together with a tendency to "trade up"—to buy better grades of merchandise. Buying by the lower income groups shows a greater improvement over last year than does that of the upper income trade, the survey finds.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sept	69½	70¼	68	68⅜	69¾
Dec	70¾	70¼	68	68⅜	70⅛
May	71⅜	71¼	68¼	69⅛	70⅝
	Corn				
Sept	44⅞	45⅛	43⅝	43⅞	45¾
Dec	45⅛	45¼	43⅝	43⅝	45⅜
May	47	48¼	46½	46⅝	48¼
	Oats				
Sept	30	30⅛	29¼	29½	30
Dec	29⅞	29½	28¾	29	29⅝
May	30	30⅛	29¼	29⅝	30⅛
	Rye				
Sept	41¾	41¾	40¼	40¼	41⅝
Dec	44¾	44¾	42⅞	43	44½
May	46⅛	46⅝	45¼	45¾	46½

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	16.55	16.80	16.55	16.75	16.78
Dec.	16.29	16.53	16.29	16.48	16.63

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	8.15	81.7	80.0	81.5	82.3
Dec.	79.8	80.2	79.3	80.2	80.9
March	78.0	79.2	78.0	79.0	79.8

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	4.19	4.24	4.14	4.14	4.21
Dec.	4.87	4.38	4.25	4.26	4.35

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	3⅜s '43-40 June	102.16	102.16	102.16
6	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.22	103.22	104.22
3	3¼s '41	105.16	105.16	105.16
25	3¼s '45-43	108.17	108.17	108.17
29	3¼s '46-44	108.26	108.21	108.21
41	4s '54-44	114.3	113.4	114.3
2	2¾s '47-45	107.20	107.20	107.20
20	3¼s '55-46	113.20	113.16	113.20
18	3¼s '49-46	109.	108.30	108.30
28	4¼s '52-47	119.	118.25	119.
25	2¾s '51-48	106.16	106.10	106.10
17	2½s '53-49	103.16	103.14	103.14
2	2¼s '54-51	103.20	103.20	103.20
18	3s '55-51	109.8	109.	109.8
2	2s '60-55	106.1	106.1	106.1
9	2¼s '63-58	104.23	104.16	104.25
15	2¼s '65-60	105.2	104.21	105.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

16	3s '47-42	104.16	104.16	104.16
51	3s '49-44	106.27	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	2¼s '44-42	103.18	103.13	103.13
3	3s '52-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	1½s '47-45	100.5	100.5	100.5
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	68	67	67
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	23½	23½	23½
25	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Am & For P5s 2030	54⅞	54	54
5	AmIGCheb 5½s '49	102¼	102	102¼
7	Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
9	Ah T&T 5½s '43	110 3-16	110	3-32
30	Am T&T 3¾s '66	106½	106⅜	106½
8	Am T&T 3¾s '61	107	107	107
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
3	Ann C Nitra deb '67	27	27	27
12	Amm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98	98
2	AT&SF 4s '95	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	AT&SF 4s 1009-55	97	97	97
1	AT&SF 4s '60	90	90	90
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
3	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108¾	108¾	108⅞
2	Atl & Chas A1½s '44	97	97	57
1	A C Line 5½s '52	80	80	80
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
7	B&O cfg 6s '95	19	19	19
3	B&O cfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
9	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	58	57½	58
19	B&O cfg 5s '95	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	B&O cfg 5s '95 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	B&O 5s '96 F	18	18	18
18	B&O cv 4½s '60	10¼	10	10¼
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	Bang & Aroos 5s '43	106	106	106
23	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
4	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
12	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99	98¾	99
9	Boston&Me 5s '67	93	27½	27½
2	Boston &Me 5s '55	28½	28½	28½
37	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	73	72⅝	73
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84	84	84
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96⅛	96	96
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	30	30
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ctrcp	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Can Sou 5s '62	86	86	86
1	Can Sou 5s '57	108	107½	107½
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	112	112	112
16	Can at Ry 4½s '56	111	109	109
13	Can at Ry 4½s '57	109	108⅜	108⅜
8	Can Pac 4½s '46	118	117	117
10	Can Pac 4½s '48	90¾	90¼	90¼
13	Can Pac 4s perp	65	64¾	64¾
5	Caro C&O 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	46	45½	45½
1	CRR&B ofGa 5s '42	48	48	48
2	C&O 4½s '92	120¾	120¼	120¾
10	C&O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	C&O cfg 2½s '96 E	98½	98	98½
18	3s '55-51	109.8	109.	109.8
2	2s '60-55	106.1	106.1	106.1
9	2¼s '63-58	104.23	104.16	104.25
15	2¼s '65-60	105.2	104.21	105.2
1	CRI&P 4s '88	68	67	67
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	23½	23½	23½
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3	B&O cfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
9	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	58	57½	58
19	B&O cfg 5s '95	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	B&O cfg 5s '95 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	B&O 5s '96 F	18	18	18
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1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84	84	84
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96⅛	96	96
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	30	30
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ctrcp	29¾	29¾	29¾
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1	Can Sou 5s '62	86	86	86
1	Can Sou 5s '57	108	107½	107½
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	112	112	112
16	Can at Ry 4½s '56	111	109	109
13	Can at Ry 4½s '57	109	108⅜	108⅜
8	Can Pac 4½s '46	118	117	117
10	Can Pac 4½s '48	90¾	90¼	90¼
13	Can Pac 4s perp	65	64¾	64¾
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2	2s '60-55	106.1	106.1	106.1
9	2¼s '63-58	104.23	104.16	104.25
15	2¼s '65-60	105.2	104.21	105.2
1	CRI&P 4s '88	68	67	67
5	CM&St P 5s '75	4¼	4	4
6	Allegheny 5s '50 st	23½	23½	23½
25	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Am & For P5s 2030	54⅞	54	54
5	AmIGCheb 5½s '49	102¼	102	102¼
7	Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
9	Ah T&T 5½s '43	110 3-16	110	3-32
30	Am T&T 3¾s '66	106½	106⅜	106½
8	Am T&T 3¾s '61	107	107	107
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
3	Ann C Nitra deb '67	27	27	27
12	Amm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98	98
2	AT&SF 4s '95	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	AT&SF 4s 1009-55	97	97	97
1	AT&SF 4s '60	90	90	90
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
3	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108¾	108¾	108⅞
2	Atl & Chas A1½s '44	97	97	57
1	A C Line 5½s '52	80	80	80
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
7	B&O cfg 6s '95	19	19	19
3	B&O cfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
9	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	58	57½	58
19	B&O cfg 5s '95	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	B&O cfg 5s '95 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	B&O 5s '96 F	18	18	18
18	B&O cv 4½s '60	10¼	10	10¼
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	Bang & Aroos 5s '43	106	106	106
23	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
4	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
12	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99	98¾	99
9	Boston&Me 5s '67	93	27½	27½
2	Boston &Me 5s '55	28½	28½	28½
37	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	73	72⅝	73
1	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84	84	84
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96⅛	96	96
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	30	30
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ctrcp	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Can Sou 5s '62	86	86	86
1	Can Sou 5s '57	108	107½	107½
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	112	112	112
16	Can at Ry 4½s '56	111	109	109
13	Can at Ry 4½s '57	109	108⅜	108⅜
8	Can Pac 4½s '46	118	117	117
10	Can Pac 4½s '48	90¾	90¼	90¼
13	Can Pac 4s perp	65	64¾	64¾
5	Caro C&O 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	46	45½	45½
1	CRR&B ofGa 5s '42	48	48	48
2	C&O 4½s '92	120¾	120¼	120¾
10	C&O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	C&O cfg 2½s '96 E	98½	98	98½
18	3s '55-51	109.8	109.	109.8
2	2s '60-55	106.1	106.1	106.1
9	2¼s '63-58	104.23	104.16	104.25
15	2¼s '65-60	105.2	104.21	105.2
1	CRI&P 4s '88	68	67	67
5	CM&St P 5s '75	4¼	4	4

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	138.53	26.25	24.56
Net change	+2.20	+.45	+.44
Previous close	131.33	25.80	24.12
1939 high	154.85	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s'37	44½	44¼	44½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14	14	14
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	49¾	49¾	49¾
9	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	41½	41¼	41½
6	IC&CStL&NO 5s'63 A	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
4	Ill Steel 4½s'40	101	101	101
2	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95	95	95
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Interb R Tr 6s'32	31	30½	30½
15	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	55	54¼	54¼
6	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	75	75	75
5	Int Paper 6s'55	88¼	88¼	88¼
8	Int Paper 5s'47	97½	97½	97½
33	Int T&T 4½s'52	52⅜	51¾	52⅜
34	Int T&T 5s'55	56	55½	56
2	Iow Cen rfg 4s'51	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	24¼	24¼	24¼
4	Kans G&E 4½s'80	103	103	103
8	Kinugs Co Lt 6½s'54	107	107	107
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102⅞	102⅞
15	Kresge Found 3½s'47	104¼	104	104
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	52	51¾	52
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	12	12	12
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
1	Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	94	94	94
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Loews 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
2	Louisia&Ark 5s '59	83	83	83
8	Maine Cen 4½s 60	45¾	45½	45½
1	Manati Sug 4s'57	27¼	27¼	27¼
6	Manhat Ry 4s 90	53⅜	53½	53⅜
1	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	53	53	53
1	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	103¾	103⅜	103¾
16	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101¼	100	100
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	64	64	64
3	MSP&SSM cm 4s 38	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4	M-K Tex 1st 4s 90	26	25⅞	26
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2⅛	2	2⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s'77	13½	13½	13½
2	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13	13	13
2	Mob & Ob 5s 38	23¼	23	23¼
4	Mob & O 4½s'77	21¼	21¼	21¼
22	Mont Pow 3½s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Nat Dairy 3½s 51ww	104	104	104
3	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¼	101⅝	102¼
31	Natl Steel 3s '65	101	99⅞	99⅞
7	NewEng T&T 5s '52	127¼	126½	126½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	110	110	110
9	NYC cn 4s '98	50¾	50	50¾
10	NYC 3¾s '46	68⅛	68	68
20	NYC&HR 4s 42	80¼	79½	79½
11	NYChAL 5½s '74A	54½	53	53½
9	NYChASt L 4½s '78	45¼	34	45½
5	NYCh&St L 4s '46	73	73	73
5	NY Edis 3½s '66	109	108½	108½
1	NY G L H&P 5s '48	123½	123½	123½
2	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	NYNH&H 4s'57	4	4	4
19	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5½	5½	5½
28	NY Steam 3½s'63	105¼	104⅝	105
1	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	7	7	7
1	NY Tel 4½s 39	100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32
12	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	23½	23½	23½
11	Niagara Falls P3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	100	100	100
4	Norf Sou 5s 61A	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Nor Am Co 4s 59	105	105	105
1	Nor Am Co 5½s 52	103	103	103
7	Nor Pac 6s 2017	53½	53	53½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42⅞	42¼	42⅞
16	Nor Pac 3s 2047	31¼	31	31
16	Nor Pac 3s2047	41¾	41	41
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
7	Oil Fields 4½s'62A	73	72½	73
4	Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	106⅜	106¼	106¼
21	Pac G&E 3½s'61	108¼	107⅞	108¼
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111	111	111
1	Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108½	108½	108½
4	Pac T&T 3½s'66C	110½	109⅞	109⅞
11	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2	Para Pict cv 3½s'47	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	Penn RR gen 4s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
14	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	94½	94½	94½
3	Pen RR 4s '48	113¼	113⅛	113¼
4	Pen RR 4½'48 st	84½	84½	84½
3	Pen RR 4½s '52	80	79½	79½
25	Phila Co 5s '67	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅛	108	108
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3	3	3
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	106⅝	107
4	PCC&StL 3s '70A	105⅛	105	105
1	PCC&StL 5s '73B	106	106	106
9	Port Gen 5½s '60	26	25¾	25¾
18	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	111¾	107⅝	111¾
29	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	107	106⅞	106⅞
6	Reads 4½s '97 A	69	68¾	68¾
3	Reads 4½s '97 B	100	100	100
2	Republic Steel 3½s '54	105	105	105
2	Republic Steel 4½s '61	90	90	90
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	92½	92½	92½
2	Richfield Oil 4½s '52	105½	105½	105½
25	Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	106	106	106
2	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	7	7	7
8	St L S F 4½s '78	7	6¾	6¾
3	St LSF1 4½s '50 ct	7	6¾	6¾
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	St L S F 4s '50A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	StPaulUnDep 5s '72	116¾	116¾	116¾
39	San Joaq Fruit 5s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Scioto V&N E 4s'89	118	118	118
25	Seab A L cn 6s'45	5½	5½	5½
3	Sea A L 4s '50 st	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Sea-AIR&A 6s 35A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	56	56	56
2	Simmons cv 4s'52	99	99	99
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106	106	106
2	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92¾	92¾	92¾
7	Sou Pac 4½s'65	41	41	41
6	Sou Pac 4½s'81	40¼	40¼	40¼
38	So Pac 4½s'69	40¼	39¾	40¼
12	So Pac 5s '56	39¾	38¾	38¾
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43	43	43
1	South Ry 6½s'56	68	68	68
36	South Ry gen 4s '56	51	50½	51
3	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Stand Oil NJ 2s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Studebaker cv 6s '45	84	84	84
49	Swift & Co 2¾s '50	107⅛	106⅞	107
18	Tex Corp 3½s'51	105⅜	105	105
26	Tex Corp 3s '59	102⅜	101¾	102⅛
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	115	115	115
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	85	85	85
2	Tri Continent 5s '53	106	106	106
10	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
11	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	78¼	78	78¼
22	US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
1	Un Stockyds 4½s'51	86½	86½	86½
2	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Util P & L 5½s'47	77	77	77
4	Util P & L 5s '59	77	77	77
6	Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
10	Va El & Pow 3½s'68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
38	Wabash 1st 5s '39	33⅛	33	33
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	5	5	5
1	Wests Md 5½s '77 A	86	86	86
3	Westn Md 4s '52	77½	77½	77½
2	WNY & Pa gen 4s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Westn Un 5s '51	67	67	67
25	Westn Un 5s '60	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2	Wh & L E 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	95	95	95
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103	103	103
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s '66	106½	106½	106½
10	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	110	110
10	Youngst S & T 4s '61	105	105	105
26	Youngst S & T 4s '48	102	101½	101¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s'45 A	13	13	13
1	Antioquia 7s'45 B	13½	13½	13½
20	Argetnine 4s'72 Feb	75	74¾	74¾
20	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	75	74½	75
9	Argentine 4s'76	91	91⅛	91⅛
14	Australia 4½s'56	83	81	81
2	Austria 7s'57	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Belgium 7s'55	105½	105½	105½
9	Belgium 6½s'49	99¾	99¾	99¾
21	Belgium 6s'55

Lapsed Policies Total Millions, Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The three largest mutual insurance companies in America made "gains" of $36,280,000 in 1938 as the result of lapsed or surrendered life insurance policies which policyholders were unable to keep up, it was charged before the Federal Monopoly Committee.

The Monopoly Committee is now conducting the first federal inquiry into industrial insurance in history. The evidence indicates that a huge number of insurance policies, particularly in the industrial insurance field representing small amounts carried by workingmen, lapse before maturity, costing millions to policyholders. Dr. Donald H. Davenport, special economic consultant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, charges that the insurance companies make profits out of the blasted hopes of the policyholders.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which is the biggest in the field, showed a ratio of 48.7 per cent of industrial insurance policies lapsed to the number of new issues. In other words, according to Dr. Davenport, "almost half as many policies as they sold during 1938 lapsed during 1938." Some other companies showed a much higher rate. Cases occurred where the number of lapsed policies exceeded those that were written. The Globe Life Insurance Company, for example, lapsed 361 per cent as many industrial policies in 1938 as they sold.

Loss to Workingman

The human side of these statistics represented dashed hopes and financial loss to the workingman who, witnesses explained is now being persuaded more than at any previous time, to attempt to carry these policies.

"When the policy lapses," Dr. Davenport explained, "the policyholder loses all of the reserve, all of the unused portion of the reserve against his policy. He is paid nothing back of the savings element that is involved in this legal reserve premium scheme of insurance."

Listing the 84 leading companies selling industrial insurance, Dr. Davenport testified that the majority of them—"probably 80 per cent of them, have lapse ratios that exceed 75 per cent."

The cumulative importance of the situation is illustrated in the fact that on Dec. 31, 1937, there was $20,600,000,000 of industrial insurance in force in America. This accounted for 19 per cent of all the life insurance written. In the same year $811,000,000 in premiums were collected, from millions of workingmen who hoped to put a little aside, or to "pay for the cost of a decent burial." The average industrial insurance policy amounted to $232 in 1937, said Dr. Davenport.

Huge Sums Is Involved

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, estimated from Dr. Davenport's chart that in the last 37 years since 1900 "over $60,000,000,000 worth of policies have been terminated."

"That is equal to the national income for several years," Dr. Lubin observed.

Dr. Davenport took the record of the three biggest industrial insurance companies, which in order, are the Prudential, the Metropolitan and the John Hancock of Boston, which now control over 81 per cent of all industrial insurance in the Nation.

According to Dr. Davenport the heavy lapse and surrender rate brought big gains to these three companies in 1938. The Metropolitan listed gains of $4,915,000 on ordinary life policies from this source and $13,432,000 for lapsed industrial policies; a total of $18,347,000 in one year.

The Prudential reported gains of $3,605,000 on lapsed or surrendered ordinary life policies; and $19,579,000 on lapsed industrial policies, a total of $23,184,000.

The John Hancock reported $899,000 for ordinary policies, and $3,848,000 for industrial policies.

$36,280,000 in Single Year

The total gains from lapses and surrenders for the three companies in 1938 was $36,280,000. Of this 74 per cent was attributable to industrial insurance lapses.

"It is a fact well known in the insurance business," explained Dr. Davenport, "that many of the people can't keep up their policies. They want to; they will keep them till they can no longer make the sacrifice, and then let them lapse. Those policies may be revived after a period of time."

"I take it," the Committee counsel asked witness, "that those figures may not necessarily be a source of profit to the company but they are definitely a loss to the policyholder?"

"They are reported on the gain and loss exhibit as one of the four principal sources of profit to the industrial companies," replied Dr. Davenport.

General Classified

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CAREFULLY restricted plots of 1-3 acre and up. Reasonably priced. Send for plan. W. S. COUETTE, Excl. Agent, Lex. Savings Bank Building; Lex. 1682, res. 0892.

LEXINGTON ESTATE AT ½ ITS COST

FAR out of the ordinary in character and constructed to exacting standards, this brick Tudor English residence offers much for the discriminating buyer. Fine wood panelling; 12 rooms, 3 baths, ex. lavatories, 3-car garage, 36,525 ft. land, in choice location. Might trade. Bank offers attractive financing plan. W. S. Couette, Bank Agent, Lex. Sav. Bank Bldg., Lexington, Mass. Lex. 1682 or Res. 0892. Open Sunday.

WHERE DO YOU PLAN TO LIVE NEXT YEAR?

We have a few apartments of various sizes for rent in a

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING
433 West 21 Street

Modern, 12-story, fireproof. Roof terrace for tenants, restaurant. Corner apartments, 2 and 3 exposures, fireplaces, huge casement windows; quiet, residential; opp. Theological Seminary.

1 room, kitchenette	$50.00
1½ room, kitchenette, dressing room	$55.00
3 rooms, all off foyer	from $68.00
4 rooms, all off foyer	from $85.00
3 rooms, TERRACE	$100.00

HANCOCK REALTY COMPANY
158 West 11th Street
New York City AL 4-5688

TOURIST HOMES, lake shore property, farms, wood lots. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside, Barrington, N. H. Tel. 1

ROOM and BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will take refined elderly lady to room and board; quiet surroundings. 168 No. Columbus Ave. Oak. 9881.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, West 114th St.—Bright, outside, quiet room; ventilation; transportation; business woman. Cathedral 8-6187, mornings, evenings.

N. Y. C., WEST END—Beautiful, newly furnished 13'x22' studio; high class; elevator; home atmosphere, immaculate. Phone SU. 7-3572.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Apt. 12 A)—Delightfully cool, large, comfortably furnished; also medium with bath; home environment; references.

N. Y. C., 610 West 113th (Apt. 14)—Clean, cool front room, private family adults; kitchen privileges; very reasonable. Un. 4-8106.

N. Y. C., E. 30's—Large room overlooking gardens; private bath; duplex apartment; no other roomers. Tel. Murray Hill 4-6562.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room, $6.00; single $5.00; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Columbia. 502 West 113th St., CA 8-3210.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 33-16 81 St., Apt. 62-B—2 corner rooms connecting, double, single; private bath; $1 per person; garden apts.; 10 min. Flair, 20 min. Times Square. NE 9-5368.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 31-31 81st St. Hav. 6-8852—2 double rooms, adjacent bath; convenient transportation, 15 min. Flair. Herman.

N. Y. U., 431 Riverside Drive (116th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5243. T. M. NELSON.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes front room, reasonable, Central Park West (60th-90th Streets). Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. CITY—Quiet room in private family by business man; moderate rental. Apply Box X-61, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young man desires one or two furnished rooms with private bath, within driving distance of Dupont Circle; preferably in Maryland. A. L. LEWIS, 1900 Massachusetts Ave.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AT ONCE! Women wanted for the selling of new type bed pillow; good commissions; year-round job; interesting work. Apply Room 408, 38 Newbury St., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired
LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
348 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, adaptable, middle-aged woman with son (14) wishes manage home for business or elderly couple. Write Box T-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, Sunday, August 27th, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE STUDIOS, Carnegie Hall.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—35 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialities. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-3897.

MASSACHUSETTS
ARLINGTON

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
Arlington
16TH YEAR
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

● *Whose Birthday This Month?*
Send FLOWERS *from*
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

VACATION SUGGESTIONS
Flashlights, Fishing Tackle
Tennis Balls and Racquets
Picnic Grills, Charcoal, etc.
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Arlington 0114 444 Mass. Ave.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

GREER'S
Beech and Trapelo Road Bel. 4185
SHORE HADDOCK 9c
FRESH MACKEREL 9c
SWORDFISH 29c
Also Lobsters, Crab Flakes, Halibut, Butter Fish, Scallops

BEVERLY FARMS

VERMONT NATIVE INDUSTRIES
TWEEDS Made to Measure
Skirts $5.95
Matched Sweaters, Jackets and Coats
The Sweater Shop
1012 Hale St. Tel. Beverly Farms 150

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

BOSTON—Dorchester
Window Cleaning
All Kinds of Small Repair Work in Homes
STEAMFITTING
FRANK E. ARNOLD
51 Norfolk St., Dorchester Gen. 0217

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE
69 Storrs Avenue Tel. Bra. 0908
ALDEN and WALKER
Insulate with the Insulation that went to the South Pole.
Agents for Reynolds Metallation

BROCKTON
Storey & Co.
KNOX TEXTILE ANNEX DISTINCTION
AUGUST SALE
Luxuriously
FUR TRIMMED COATS $59.75
Ralph and Ruth Baker
QUALITY FURNITURE
That Is Distinctive
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS
BROCKTON
(Continued)

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Eugene Permanent Waves
5.00 Now $3.50
7.50 Now $5.00
Fischer's
Expert Shingling of All Kinds
Manicuring and Waving
ASP. 1616 298A HARVARD STREET

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Chestnut Hill ESSO Servicenter
Vacationists! May we service your car?
Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. LON. 0
One Block above Benevolent Assn. 8963

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cambridge, Mass.——Ford Dealer
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $250 and up
1937 Ford Cars $350 and up
Harvard Automobile Co.

Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

MOISTURE PROOF TOP
SALT AND PEPPER
SHAKERS
25c and 35c pr.
Russell R. Cameron
HEATING—HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

Try one of our
Fresh Peach
Ice Cream Sodas
FISKE'S
3 Brattle St. Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Cent. New. 2183

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

Heinz Cooked Macaroni And Spaghetti
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
KIR. 9300 221 Concord Avenue

HOOD'S Fresh Peach and Strawberry Ice Cream 30c pt.
Other Popular Flavors
SAGE'S
TRO. 2211

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

CONCORD
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM
While You Are Away This Summer
LEAVE YOUR SILVER IN OUR STORAGE VAULTS
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

MASSACHUSETTS
DEDHAM
(Continued)

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
Back to School Specials
Fall Ensembles, Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Sweaters.
Very reasonable prices.

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Are you going picnicking?
We have a variety of Bread, Cake, and Cookies that will meet your particular need. Blueberry Muffins and Pie with the home made taste.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ZORIC Franklin County's only Zoric Dry Cleaners
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 3637

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
ROY'S SERVICE STA.
101 MAIN STREET

First to WILSON'S
Then Back to School and College—
Visit the
Children's Dept.—Main Floor
College Shop—Second Floor
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Incorporated
MARTHA B. MACKENNEY, Mgr.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.—Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White St. Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HING. 1430
STELLAR BRAND CLAM BISQUE
Delicious Product—One 10-oz. tin serves three—20c. 12 tins—$2.20.
OLD COLONY BRAND #2 BACON
Fine Bacon in every sense of the word.
Single pound 25c—Three pounds 65c

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

REMOVAL SALE
still going on
New location after September 1st
348 HIGH STREET
THE TOGGERY SHOP
DUNBAR-MURRAY, INC.

LAWRENCE

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS
LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Save during our August Sale of
FUR COATS
September prices will be higher
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Ave.
Back-to-School Sale
Everything for Boys and Girls. Style, Quality and Values better than ever.

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

—ROBERTSON'S—
August Furniture Sale
20% to 50%
—REDUCTIONS—
DIAL PHONE 5447

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.
Cherry & Webb's
Present
Lowell's Largest Array of Back-to-School Dresses
$1—$1.98 and $2.98
THIRD FLOOR

BURBECKS ICE CREAM
Princeton Blvd., near North Rd.
24 Flavors
Fountain Service

Morse & Beals Florists
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Back To School
SUITS—with 2 Trousers for Active Young Men
All Wool Tweeds, domestic and imported. Brown and grey mixtures. All with zipper fastenings. New herringbone stripes. Also all wool worsteds in blue, grey and brown mixtures.
$25—$30 and $35
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
In the Men's Store

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Get the BIG ARROW FUELS Colder Faster FUELS

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

BACK TO SCHOOL
Shoes for Children
Kali-sten-iks ..... $3.25 to $4.75
Other Grades ..... $1.75 to $3.25
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Street Malden 1487

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

Symmes Farm Dairy
SINCE 1636
Whole Milk from Selected Guernsey and Jersey Cows
Daily Deliveries in
Winchester, Arlington, Medford and West Somerville
Tel. Win. 1533-W-R Symmes Corner

MASSACHUSETTS
MEDFORD
(Continued)

Expert Developing, Printing
Photographic and Darkroom Supplies
PENGUIN STUDIO
430 High Street
Opp. Post Office
West Medford

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Flower Values Every Week-End
A variety of fresh-cut flowers offered at special prices every Friday and Saturday.
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Smart Summer Footwear for Men and Women for Boys and Girls
547 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
VACATION OUTFITS
for Seashore, Country or Travel
Let us show you the proper OUTFIT for your VACATION or WEEKEND.
Polo Shirts, Slacks, Bathing Suits and Trunks, Sweaters and Shorts
529 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Hawes-Beswick Heating Co.
592 Pleasant Street Phone 6037
General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air Conditioning Equipment
Conversion Oil Burners for Your Present Furnace
Steamfitting of all kinds

WILLIAM A. BASSETT CO.
1023 Purchase Street Phones 611 and 612
Eastern Halibut, Fresh Mackerel, Salmon, Lemon Sole, Swordfish, Tautog, Live and Boiled Lobster.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6580

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HE EDGAR
MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

MASSACHUSETTS
PITTSFIELD

Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
New Fall Shoes
for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

White Rose
Freestone Peaches
No. 2½ Can 25c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY
in New Shades for Fall..... 85c
All Chiffons and Light Service Weights
3 Pairs for $2.40
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
Schieren Belting
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Curtis Lighting
63 EAGLE STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Lace Tablecloths
New Style Quaker Lace
BATCHELDERS
83 East Street

SHALETTS
Cleaners—Dyers
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer
702 North Street Dial 5475

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS cleaned our method stay clean, last longer
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleaners*
PRES. 5000

CLEARANCE SALE
of
Summer Merchandise
TALBOT'S
1387 Hancock Street

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

Reading Square Market
Best quality of meats, vegetables and fresh fish.
Tel. Rea. 0890 607 Main Street

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget
Phone Reading 0126 or 1264
Contract Now for your Winter's Coke
W. BANCROFT & CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

The Fry Kettle
Specializing in
Fried Sea Foods and Fish Dinners
Route 129 at the Reading-Wakefield Line

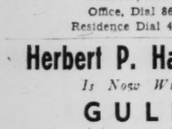
SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R



Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Herbert P. Hapgood
Is Now With
GULF
Cor. State and Terrence
May I Serve You Tel. 7-9129

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

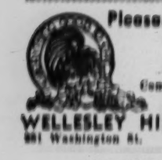
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1939

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication Certified
Tel. 1316 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WESTON



Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt, Delivery
Call Wellesley 0300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
981 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Free Delivery to All Parts of Weymouth
FOY'S MARKETS Inc.
1177 Hancock St., 59 Franklin St., Quincy
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2110

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HASTINGS—CARE OF CHILDREN
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Roger P. Scroggins

The Tree Seems to Like It

By George L. Moore

Boston's Commoners—squirrels, pigeons, sparrows, and the Miscellaneous Commoners such as Araminta the First Robin, and others—are unlike people in most things; but in at least one particular, they are even as you and I: When some one else is working, they like to watch.

For days, workmen were busy with ropes and saws and tree paint and chisels, doing things to an American elm near the Scroggins home; near enough, in fact, so that almost everything they did could be seen from the Scroggins porch. Every day, Commoners

The Commoners inspected the tree

would gather on the porch. The Squiffletrees and Osmun and Araminta, Fib and Florrie, and even some of the dwellers in and around the Public Garden Lake, would sit or stand or gruntle or squeak while watching intently what was being done to the elm. And every night, when the workmen departed, a group of Commoners, led by Mr. Scroggins would inspect what had been done that day.

One day, they found a large hole near the bottom of the tree. It had been cut out that day. The next day, when they looked, the hole had been painted with black paint. Another day, limbs were sawed off. The party of inspecting Commoners looked at the results of all the work, day by day, with almost as much pride as though they had done it themselves, for they had watched it done—and that is next door to doing it.

Finally, the ropes were all taken away and the men left the Common and Mr. Scroggins pointed out that no doubt the job was finished, and that tomorrow, when the sun came up, everyone was invited to come and look it over.

They came, some even before sun-up, and they flew through and around and over the tree and climbed its trunk and swarmed over its limbs. They looked at the neatness of the paint on the places from which branches had been cut. They inspected the place at the bottom of the trunk where the hole had been filled in.

Scroggins watched them and he enjoyed their enthusiasm. He didn't climb the tree, but walked back and forth under its great arching branches, looking up every now and then. The clear sunlight, the blue sky above the tree, and the fresh air were to him good. He noticed that the leaves and the branches and the trunk of the elm stood out against the sky proudly. So, as the Commoners were ready to go home for breakfast, he raised his hand, waved his cane and spoke. And they listened.

"The work was worth it," he said. "The tree seems to like it, and I'm sure we all like it."

Everyone felt that he had said the right thing, and quite a few said so.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

WHIPPOORWILL

The whippoorwill is often heard but seldom seen, because it prefers darkness and shadow. At night whippoorwill flits about catching moths and mosquitoes on the wing. During the day, the bird snugs close to a limb or the ground and keeps out of sight. A master ventriloquist, whippoorwill has been heard to utter 1,088 consecutive calls.

Daily Anecdote

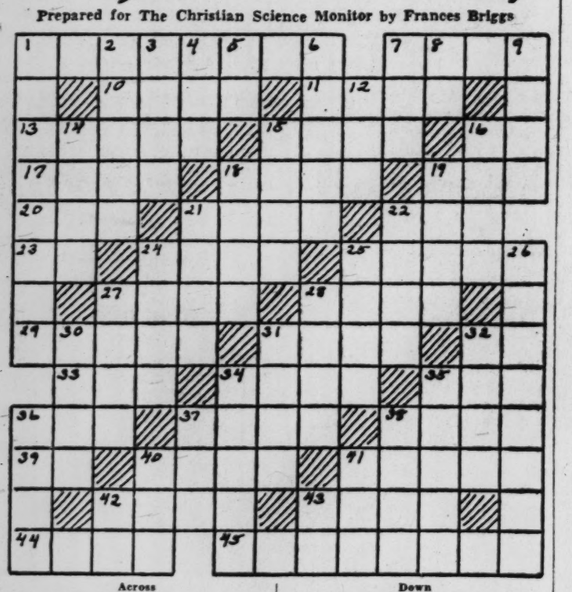
A Change for the Better

King George III, monarch of England at the time of the close of the Revolutionary War, was having his portrait painted by West, one of England's greatest portrait painters, when word was received that hostilities had ceased and that the victory was to the Americans.

Upon hearing this startling news about the loss of his colonies on the American continent, the King sat quietly thoughtful for a moment or two and then said: "Well, if they can't be happy under my government, I hope they may not change it for a worse. I wish them no ill."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Eruption of what volcano destroyed Pompeii?
7—The gumuti is a goat, hawk, or palm—which?
10—A draft or form is what?
11—What is a deceptive trick or story?
13—What is another name for the butterbur?
15—An enclosed area is what?
16—Lines (abbr.)
17—What do you call a number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match?
18—Shoelaces are what?
19—What ancient god was equivalent to Greek Helios?
20—A trireme had three banks of what (sing.)?
21—What is a covering that encompasses a person or thing?
22—What kind of tree grows on Mt. Olivet?
23—Road (abbr.).
24—A capricious lotion is what?
25—Where is Aberystwyth?
27—What is Holmes' "The Chambered Nautilus"?
28—What was first name of author of "The Eternal City"?
29—What is an alien or impairing element or part?
31—What is an imperial edict, as of the Holy Roman Empire?
32—Miller (abbr.).
33—Snakelike fish is what?
34—What is first name of Sandberg, American poet?
35—Large inland body of salt water is what?
36—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
37—What river is mentioned by Daniel?
38—What is spun, but otherwise unfinished, wool, flax, silk, cotton, etc.?
39—Ungava Bay indents what continent (abbr.)?
40—What is a month of the Jewish year?
41—A manservant is what?
42—Who was a son of Noah?
43—If you visited Lemberg, whom would you see (sing.)?
44—Who was one of David's mighty men?
45—Who was Christian to whom Paul addressed his epistle in behalf of Onesimus?

Down

1—What is capital of British Columbia?
2—What was Goliath's weapon?
3—Who was first-born of Eshek, a descendant of house of Saul?
4—Large tub is what?
5—Within.
6—Abel kept what?
7—A light blow or stroke is what?
8—What cutting implement is mentioned in Ezek?
9—What is a machine for stamping coins?
12—Who was ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
14—What is name of a city of South Dakota?
15—Where is Singora?
16—What is a box or stall in a theater?
18—What is a town of Irish Free State?
19—What is lowest place in a window frame?
21—What is watery part of milk?
22—What is a costume ornament of lace or other thin material arranged in a cascade?
24—What do you call thick furry or hairy coat of some insect?
25—A rampart is what?
26—What city of Pennsylvania is center of anthracite coal fields?
27—An excuse is what?
28—Who was father of Abihail?
30—What is a river in Siberia?
31—Who was son of Jehiel?
32—A landmark is what?
34—What is a thicket?
35—Where did Melchizedek reign?
36—Who was son of Coz?
37—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
38—What is name of a city of Oklahoma?
40—Who was head of one of Benjamite houses?
41—What is iron block into which fits shoe of a stamp in a stamp battery?
42—Symbol for tin is what?
43—What Greek letter corresponds to English "p"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

It's Safer Out in the Open

Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Vienna

Viennese youngsters wisely practicing their notes out among the oats

Vocations

Selling 'Goat Motors'

Eddie W—, who lives near here, obtained two fancy goats. His father constructed a cart and a wagon, and Eddie soon had his goats acting as "motors." The second day a man paid Eddie a good price for one of them.

Mr. W— later built several carts and wagons, some of them very novel in appearance; and Eddie secured more goats from various farmers—and the business was "on."

People saw; and people purchased. Soon Eddie had a waiting list of customers. Eddie uses only fancy stock, and trains each goat carefully so it is safe to be driven even by a small child. The outfits sell at from $10 to $50 each, depending mostly upon the quality and appearance of the cart or wagon. But the boy and father have forgotten, there ever was a depression. — Jessie R., Miami, Okla.

Daring to Think

When one dares not say what one thinks, one ends by not thinking what one says.—Zeno.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"That suit you're wearing is certainly a credit to your tailor."

"Debit, old man, debit."—Australian Women's Weekly.

"He's good at hunting foul balls."

Too Smart

Prospective Employer: "Do you think you know enough to be useful to this office?"

Boy: "Know enough? Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew too much."—Grit.

Simple Explanation

A magazine writer says women control seventy per cent of family incomes.

This statement puzzled us for a moment until suddenly it occurred to us that the remaining thirty per cent is accounted for by taxes. —Galt Reporter.

Yesterday and Today

By spinning wheel the maiden sat
In restful days of long ago,
And when perchance she turned from that
She plied her needle to and fro.

Strong is this heritage of hers,
So why misjudge the thrill she feels
For needles of speedometers
While urging on the spinning wheels?

—London Opinion.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: People of the cow country are cross with Roosevelt for buying canned corned beef from Argentina. They forget all the noble work he is doing for the hot dog.

Humorist: A correspondent remarks that his small son insists on describing a tumbledown old shed in their garden as Buckingham Palace. A long and successful career as an estate agent is indicated for the lad when he grows up.

Daily Quotation

REAL friendship is a slow grower, and never thrives unless engrafted upon a stock of known and reciprocal merit.—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Pulp Paper Is Made?

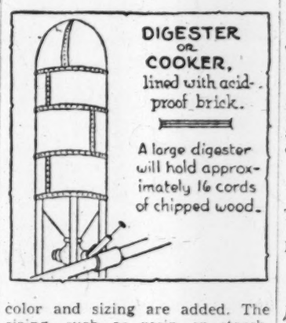
The wasp was the first maker of paper. It is a curious fact that man, after centuries of experimenting with all kinds of materials, has adopted as his principal source of paper the very same material the wasp uses—wood pulp. It has been estimated that more than 90 per cent of the world's paper today is made from wood pulp.

While other trees can provide fibers from which paper can be made, more than half of the paper is made from spruce. The reason for the choice of spruce is that the percentage of fibers is high, and that of rosin and sap (which must be taken out) is low, and the fibers have good length and strength.

The logs are often stored in millponds for months before using, as soaking in water makes the fibers yield more readily to chemical treatment. The bark is removed and the logs reduced to chips, cut diagonally to the grain to expose more ends of fibers and to aid the chemical action.

The chips are then dropped into a "digester," or cooker, containing bisulphite of lime, and cooked over live steam for 8 to 16 hours. This process dissolves everything but the pure cellulose, which is drawn off and washed thoroughly. It is then bleached and the water is removed, leaving thick sheets of pulp resembling heavy blankets.

These blankets are fed into "beaters," which macerate the pulp by the action of knives fastened to revolving drums. During this process the necessary



color and sizing are added. The sizing, such as resin or starch, reduces the absorptive quality of the paper so that it will take ink, or, in wrapping paper, resist moisture.

After the sizing is thoroughly mixed, 99 parts of water are added to 1 part of fiber, and the mixture is run onto a continuous wire belt in which are myriads of tiny holes. The water drains out through these holes, and a shaking motion "knits" the fibers together, after which the paper is run between wringer rolls and around steam-filled dryer drums, whereupon the paper (except for special finishes) is made.

W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paying Their Way

Boston

The problem of small boys sneaking into the theater has been solved by a local theater manager in a way helpful not only to the theater, but also to the boys.

The manager found that boys who could not afford to pay for their admission sometimes came into the theater by way of the fire escapes. To save the boys from possible mishap and to help them build respect for other people's property, the manager started an organization known as the "gang."

The membership of the "gang" is between 30 and 40 youngsters. The only stipulations for free admission are readiness to do some work for the theater (such as sweeping the sidewalks) and willingness to come into the theater with hands and faces scrubbed clean.

A Spark of Truth

Thought fights with thought: out-springs a spark of truth
From the collision of the sword and shield.

—Landor

A Verse for Today . . .

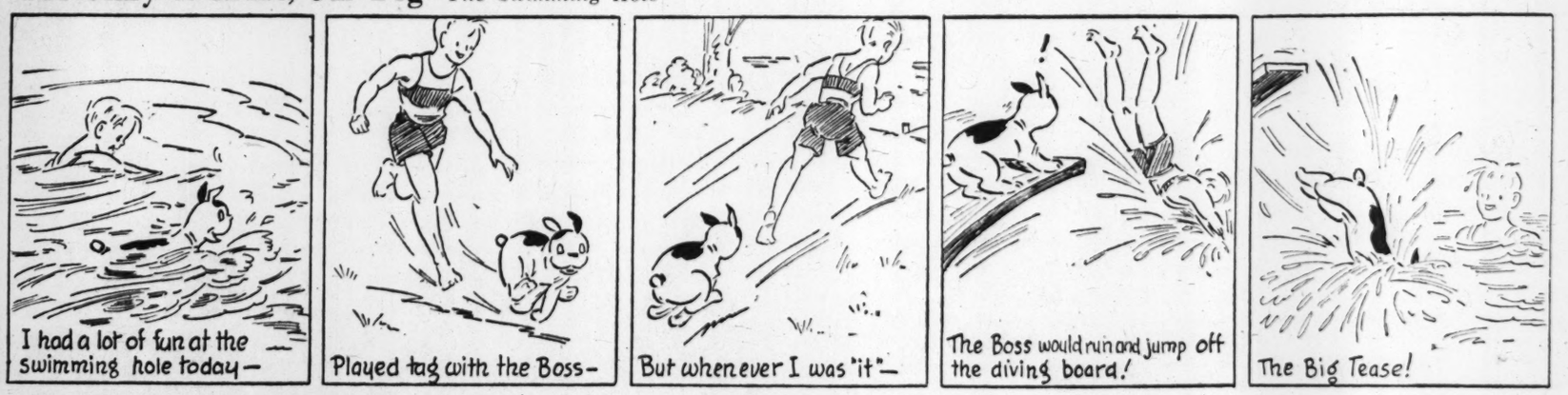
For the commandment is a lamp; and the law is light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life.—PROV. 6:23.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Out*

By LE PELLEY

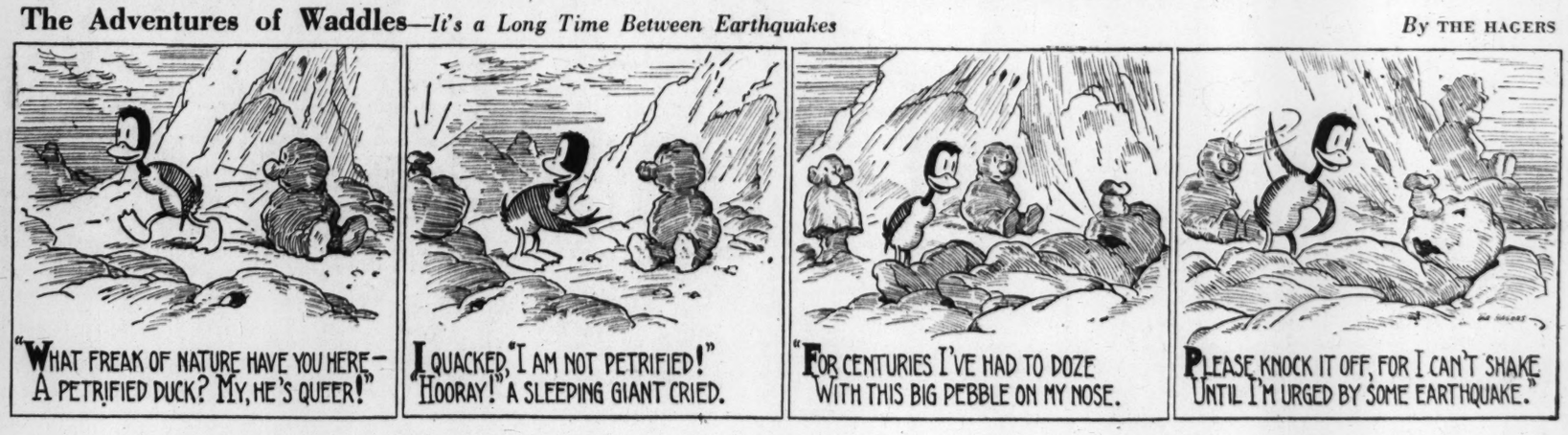
WHEW — SOME RIDE!
HI TUBBY — LOOK OUT BELOW !!
WOWIE !!!
ZIP
HERE COMES THE CUP !
WE'D BETTER SPEND THE REST OF THE NIGHT IN THE TENT AND GET A GOOD SLEEP —
BUT DON'T BLAME ME IF I WANT TO LEAVE INDIAN SWAMP AT SUNRISE.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Swimming Hole*


I had a lot of fun at the swimming hole today—
Played tag with the Boss—
But whenever I was "it"—
The Boss would run and jump off the diving board!
The Big Tease!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Long Time Between Earthquakes*

By THE HAGERS


"WHAT FREAK OF NATURE HAVE YOU HERE— A PETRIFIED DUCK? MY, HE'S QUEER!"
I QUACKED, "I AM NOT PETRIFIED!" "HOORAY!" A SLEEPING GIANT CRIED.
"FOR CENTURIES I'VE HAD TO DOZE WITH THIS BIG PEBBLE ON MY NOSE.
PLEASE KNOCK IT OFF, FOR I CAN'T SHAKE UNTIL I'M URGED BY SOME EARTHQUAKE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Power of Peace

The peace forces have only begun to fight. The strongest, most heartfelt desires of mankind are represented in the appeals made by President Roosevelt and Pope Pius. Those who have manufactured a crisis with headlined hate, military maneuvers and double-crossing diplomacy now face the aroused resistance of the world's peace purposes. The strength of a common humanity which must regard the launching of mass murder as unjustified by any national claim so far presented is finding effective expression.

Men have attained to higher concepts of brotherhood. They no longer consider peace a mere absence of war, nor do they mildly accept the belief that the question of whether millions of innocents shall suffer rests merely on the uncertain mood of one mortal mind. Mental resistance to war is being marshalled on a scale the world has never known. Men who have once gained the conviction expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to President Moscicki, that disputes and claims between nations "without exception can be solved by peaceful procedure if the will exists on both sides to do so" will require those who refuse to give a better justification for resort to violence than has yet appeared.

Slowly higher ideals have won their way in the consciousness of men. For centuries the most enlightened thought has perceived and proclaimed the wrongness of strife and the possibility of peace. Elisha proved the practicability of peaceful settlements when he delivered the Syrian hosts into the hands of the King of Israel and sent them back unharmed to their own country. Jesus proclaimed the necessity of doing unto others as we would be done by, which surely does not permit murderous attack.

Steadily down through the ages men have grown in the conviction that there are better ways than war. More spiritual concepts of power have strengthened the resistance to materialistic methods. In 1904, in a statement to the Boston Globe, in connection with the Russo-Japanese War, Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of this newspaper, wrote:

> War is itself an evil, barbarous, devilish . . . The Principle of all power is God and God is Love.

In 1898, in a message to the Boston Herald, she said:

> I can see no other way of settling difficulties between individuals and nations than by means of their wholesome tribunals, equitable laws, and sound, well-kept treaties.
>
> A bullet in a man's heart never settles the question of his life. The mental animus goes on, and urges that the answer to the sublime question as to man's life shall come from God and that its adjustment shall be according to His laws.

The World War gave fresh impetus to the effort to settle international disputes by peaceful means. The League of Nations, the Locarno Pacts, the Kellogg-Briand Pact reflected the purpose of the peoples. But that purpose has to be purified so that selfish plans and narrow nationalism do not block its full operation. Hate and fear have crept in to make the world believe that it could settle such questions only by resort to force. There has even been a belief that ground has been lost.

The crises of recent years have tested the thought of mankind. There is still an unwillingness to revert to barbarism. And the moves on the world's stage in the last few hours have made the issue between civilization and barbarism clearer than ever. Those who have failed to make a just peace are not without fault, but those who launch an attack will have to answer to the conscience of mankind, a conscience which has come closer to a genuine understanding of the power of peace.

Reporting Crime News

Do news stories of crime inspire other identical crimes? This question is propounded and apparently answered in the affirmative in the August issue of The Commentator.

In an article entitled "Crime and Your Newspaper," several authorities on crime problems are quoted as finding a direct relationship between the newspaper accounts of a crime and the succeeding imitative crimes which so often follow. Edward P. Mulrooney, one-time Commissioner of the New York Police, said, "Every time a murder occurs and is featured in the press . . . you find a whole string of murders of exactly the same type." Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing once predicted that the publicity given a certain notorious criminal of a few years ago would produce about 300 criminals of the same sort.

It is the primary duty of a newspaper to keep its readers informed. In fulfilling that duty it may be requisite that crime news be reported. This does not mean, however, the inflation of insignificant crimes to front-page prominence for the purpose of selling papers, nor does it mean the unnecessary reporting of sordid and unsavory details. The right sort of crime reporting can awaken public opinion to an awareness of the evils needing elimination.

The Food of Gambling

A Federal grand jury in Chicago has been looking into the business operations of M. L. Annenberg, head of a nation wide wire service dealing in racetrack news, already indicted on charges of defrauding the Government out of $5,500,000 in income taxes.

The jury decided against indicting the Annenberg news service as a monopoly under the anti-trust laws and urged instead that it ought to be destroyed by legislation in Congress and the States on the more straightforward ground that it is engaged in "activities which by their very nature are illegal," namely, furnishing the raw material for an incalculable amount of gambling in hideouts and by bookmakers—gambling that is illegal even in States permitting betting at tracks.

This grand jury appears to have hit upon a solution that would save to American victims of the gambling habit a great deal more money even than the tax indictment, if proved, would save to the Government.

A German-Italian military alliance hardly matters but a German-Russian non-aggression pact shakes the world. So Il Duce gets a diplomatic defeat, too.

That Neutrality Law

Whether developments in Europe move President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress or whether the crisis subsides, the tension of the last few days must remind some Americans of the incongruity of the Neutrality Act of 1937 which yet controls much of the foreign policy of the United States.

Under that law, if war were to break out, it would be perfectly permissible for Americans to sell wheat, cotton, copper, steel and other raw materials to belligerents and to ship these supplies to them in American ships, sending American vessels into the war zone. Yet under that law it would not be permissible to ship guns, ammunition or other implements of war to countries engaged in the conflict, and it is assumed, for example, that this would prevent delivery of 600 airplane motors which are being made in the United States for the French Government.

During the World War the trade of the United States in raw materials sold to Britain, France and their allies was three times as great as its trade in actual war munitions sent to these countries. Thus if it is assumed that America was drawn into the war by having built up an economic stake on the side of the Allies, the raw materials were three times as much a factor in building up that stake as were the munitions sold.

That Congress should have defeated the Administration in its fight for removal of the arms embargo is no guarantee of American abstention from war. Indeed, it has yet to be proved that the defeat of the Administration on this point is not the opposite of a safeguard of American peace since it may encourage aggressive European statesmen to resort to war on the assumption that American sources of supply would be closed to the nations in the defensive alliance.

From such a war no neutrality act can be depended on to insulate the United States. Yet to place arms and ammunition in the same category with all other commodities and to apply the rule of "cash-and-carry" to them should help somewhat to deter overbold steps by anti-democratic leaders and at the same time provide the maximum of possible security from war for the United States. This Congress can do if President Roosevelt decides to call a special session. And if action be taken before any outbreak of hostilities, the United States can avoid charges of unneutrality which would almost certainly be leveled against it should a change in its neutrality laws be undertaken while a legally declared armed conflict was in progress.

For Italy's Consideration

President Roosevelt's appeal to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to intercede in behalf of peace in Europe's crisis evidently took into account Italy's special political and geographical position in Europe as well as the King's position in Italy.

While German leaders obviously are playing the Russian trump for all it is worth, Italy has been noticeably reluctant to take cues for Italian participation in the new diplomatic offensive. This is understandable. Italy already had become too much of a junior partner on the Axis to suit the Italian people or the Italian leadership. The entry of Russia into the firm of Lebensraum, Inc., looks very much like another demotion for the Italian member.

Germany's need of Italy, already showing signs of decrease, may be reduced to the vanishing point if Russia and Germany really decide to go after the bigger spoils open to them as partners in expansion. In that event Italy could expect little or nothing in return for its adherence to the now plus-Comintern Axis.

Geographically, Italy is as vulnerable as in pre-World War days to attack by Britain and France. The lack of raw materials is a standing problem in all Italy's war calculations. In the event of a war in which Italy took Germany's part, Italy would bear the first shock, and it would be an overwhelming one. Italy would stand to lose much, and what could it be sure of gaining?

Most of Italy's reasons for deserting the Triple Alliance in 1915 hold good today. The world is safer for Italy while Britain is a prime influence than it would be should great expansionist Powers have a free hand in Europe. There is a conflict of Italian interests with those of Britain and France in the Mediterranean, it is true But there is also a conflict of Italian with German interests in Southeastern Europe. One of Italy's reasons for choosing the Allied side in 1915 was the historic push of Germany toward the Adriatic; today Germany is only sixty miles from Italy's Adriatic port of Trieste.

These factors have helped make the German-Italian alliance a questionable expedient in the eyes of the Italian people. Their King evidently has not missed its implications, either. In a measure he may be said to represent the popular Italian feeling, with which the German relationship has never been quite popular. By addressing a peace plea to Victor Emmanuel, President Roosevelt may cause His Majesty some diplomatic embarrassment. But one effect will be to increase the King's prestige with his own people; to help inarticulate Italian sentiment focus itself in a realistic way on the problems of Italian relations with a Germany that need give less and less thought to the partner that helped make German expansionism a going concern.

Beware the Bellwether

Jackstaff on St. Louis

The Mississippi "Up North": VI.

The Golden Eagle is what rivermen call a good downriver boat. Last Spring, when she won the race against time with two California boats (you've seen them in the movies, for Hollywood uses the Sacramento River for its Mississippi River pictures), she averaged fourteen miles an hour downstream from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau. So on our return trip from St. Paul to St. Louis we loafed along, stopping at Fountain City, Wisconsin; McGregor, Davenport, and Burlington, Iowa, and Quincy, Illinois.

Certain sights and sounds of the round trip stand up in the memory like a barkless dead tree spotlighted in the beam of the Golden Eagle's searchlight. . . . Our five o'clock Sunday morning arrival at St. Paul and an Irish water spaniel barking beside a white police car parked on the landing in the front of the beauty of St. Paul's skyline. . . . The mile-away glisten of the gates of the great dams in the bright sunlight. At night the river above and below them dynamic with reflections and shadows. . . . The struck-string-like hum of the boat whistle's echo back from the bluffs one night. "That whistle's got fog in it," comment's Pilot Roy Smith, whom I find wandering alone on the aft boiler deck. . . . The view of the valley from Pike's Peak, to the south the mouth of the Wisconsin River from which Joliet and Marquette first saw the Mississippi, across the river the old fur town of Prairie du Chien, and the great river dotted with slough-made islands stretching north and south into the continental distance.

The two-foot curb on the main street of McGregor, Iowa, mute reminder that the dry runs in which McGregor is built are not always dry. . . . The frieze-like sight of the line of Negro rousters waiting, ropes in hand, a study in attentive immobility, to leap into the action of mooring. . . The thick sweetish smell of steam escaping through the stacks when the engines are stopped in a lock. . . . The light lyrical line of the suspension bridge at Moline, Illinois. . . . Old Will, the head rouster's verbal perversions. I tell him that every summer I come out to the Mississippi to do some riverin'. "That's a nice consolation for you," says Will.

Steamboatin' combines land and water, earth and sky, rest and motion. You go places, but you go slowly, calmly, dustlessly, noiselessly. You see villages, towns, cities, and hundreds of miles of open country. And you see them as you cannot see them from road or rail. Things look different from the river. You see sunrise and sunset, moon and cloud. You hear the birds sing on the bank, cocks crow; pass homes, hills, and river mouths. Out of the cry of an overworked slave, the Negro race has made a beautiful spiritual, "I Wish I'se in Heav'n Settin' Down." To be settin' on the deck of a steamboat is every river fan's idea of heav'n on earth.

From St. Paul on the north to New Orleans on the south, from Pittsburgh on the east to Kansas City on the west, we have in the Mississippi and its tributaries the most magnificent system of connecting waterways in the world. Into dams, locks, and the control of channel and bank, the Government has poured millions to make navigation on these waterways safe and sure. Over the improved deepened and dredged channels of these rivers, towboats are pushing a greater volume of freight than was carried in the heyday of the river packet. But we are making scandalously little passenger boat use of these rivers which penetrate deeply into the beauty and history of the heart of America. On all the thousands of river miles only two steamboats, the Golden Eagle out of St. Louis, and the Gordon C. Greene out of Cincinnati, are carrying overnight passengers. Think what a Central European country might do with such a stretch of river as the Upper Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul, a piece of river almost as long as the entire Rhine and in its way not a whit less beautiful!

Now that the Golden Eagle has rediscovered the beauties of the Upper Mississippi, at least steamboat fans will not have to wait another twenty-two years to see the scenery of the upper valley. Next season the Golden Eagle will make at least three trips from St. Louis to the Twin Cities. And if the repeaters leave any room for fresh passengers, next year a fresh crop of enthusiasts will sing the joys of steamboatin' and the glories of the islands and glacier-made bluffs of the Upper Mississippi.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Bookshelf

On Miss Thompson's Record

Miss Dorothy Thompson is partly responsible for one of the most interesting phenomena in American journalism. As editorial pages have become more constricted in their influence the personal commentator and the individual columnist have developed wider scope.

This is to some degree due to the syndicated distribution of such columns as Miss Thompson's "On The Record." It also may be due in part to the vigor with which individual writers have come to express their views—a vigor which does not seem limited by the responsibilities of an editorial page.

But Miss Thompson has written vigorously because there is vigor in her beliefs. The three years of her column are now published as LET THE RECORD SPEAK (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75). Her major concern has been the challenge which democracies and liberal ideals face in the the modern world. She admits instances of overemphasis or erroneous interpretation. But she feels that these occasions arose only when she "weakened in her conviction."

Miss Thompson saw in the rise of National Socialist Germany a deep impact upon the social order. She believed that a dictatorial system and a free society could not exist side by side. She perceived the sweep and direction of the National Socialist revolution and her convictions developed in two major directions—that the meaning of Fascism and National Socialism to the world must be seen and understood, and that the buiwarking of free and ordered society must be seriously begun.

Miss Thompson has not spared those whose concept of democracy is "a wholesale scramble for privileges, without entailing any reciprocal obligations to society." Nor has she any patience with those who feel that individualism is merely "unlimited self-indulgence, divorced from the deeply religious idea of personality, and the duty of self-perfection." For to her, self-government should be something more than "a universal Gallup poll, in which neither wisdom, experience, nor intelligence is the criterion, but only numbers."

Miss Thompson's pointed criticism of phases of the New Deal, of "appeasement" and of American isolation are familiar to those who have followed her column. But the new chapter which is added as the conclusion to her book attempts to take her somewhat further. For she perceives that vision is needed by the democracies more than armaments.

And with journalistic succinctness she writes a single paragraph that might be recorded as a statement of her faith. Perhaps she herself would be the last to pretend that it contains anything that the world has not appreciated for a very long time. But perhaps she would contend that it embodies many things which the world is not doing and which it would be better if it were. At least it is a statement of what Dorothy Thompson has come to believe:

> The democracies will never have peace until they know what kind of peace treaty they would like to write. When the democracies can write in their own minds a peace treaty which will give justice to the people of Germany and to the people of Japan and to the people of all nations and to all people everywhere who have hands, and minds, and energies which they want to use; when the democracies show themselves willing to relinquish one ounce of their national sovereignty in the interests of making an intelligently governed world; when money becomes a medium of exchange, and wealth is reckoned wholly in terms of goods produced and distributed; when it is clearly recognized that no section of this earth can go unused, or relapse into poverty, or have its resources wasted and exploited, without a loss, sometime, in some future, to every other part of the world; when everything that is creative, enterprising, productive, civilizing is systematically supported by national and international policies, and everything that is parasitic, idle, wasteful, destructive, and greedy is systematically discouraged by those policies—then we may hope for positive peace. GX.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

A New Society

Will any being, entitled to the epithet intelligent, say that a mountain, a river, an ocean, or any shade of colour, or difference of climate, habits, and sentiments, affords a reason sufficient to satisfy the inquiries of even a well-trained child, why one portion of mankind should be taught to despise, hate, and destroy another? Are these absurd effects of the grossest ignorance never to be brought to a termination? . . .

What ideas individuals may attach to the term Millennium I know not; but I know that society may be formed so as to exist without crime, without poverty, with health greatly improved, with little, if any misery, and with intelligence and happiness increased a hundredfold; and no obstacle whatsoever intervenes at this moment, except ignorance, to prevent such a state of society from becoming universal.—Robert Owen, 1771-1858, in "A New View of Society and Other Writings."

The Wide Horizon

The Art of Carrying On

By Sisley Huddleston

PARIS

One of the great dangers of today is the temptation to suspend normal activity. Certainly it is not easy to behave as though we were living in settled times; there is everywhere, naturally enough a sense of strain; but it is precisely the tendency to wait for more settled days before undertaking any enterprise, or before making any important purchases, that helps to create the abnormal conditions.

In a recent book I was slightly scornful of a slogan invented nearly 25 years ago—"Business as Usual." Looking back, it seemed to me improper, when war with its devastations had broken upon us, to cry "Business as Usual!" It had a mercantile flavor. While sacrifices on an unprecedented scale were being made, we were actually exhorted to buy and to sell and to make money.

But, of course, that was not what was meant. In England and in France, men and women were merely making a brave attempt to carry on their daily task. The use of the word "business" was perhaps unfortunate. What was really meant was "duty."

Today, in France and in other countries of Europe, little notices are put up everywhere urging people to behave as though we were living in ordinary times. It is pointed out that if everybody refuses to go shopping there will be a stagnation in trade which will have unhappy effects on the country's economy. This in turn will have an effect on people's "nerves." A state of "jitters" will result, and in such a state the country may be tempted to do something reckless. It may rush into war or it may buy peace at an exorbitant and unnecessary price. So that, according to these posters, the refusal to make purchases is playing straight into the hands of the "enemy."

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It would be difficult, perhaps, to decide just how far this is simply astute publicity, and how far it is disinterested counsel. Yet even if we assume that the hand of the expert salesman has drawn up this appeal, it has nevertheless a real social value. For it is a fact that all kinds of work have been postponed, and all kinds of projects have been abandoned, on account of the recurrent "war scares." The radio, in this connection, proved to be one of the most disconcerting factors in communal life. People seemed to live from speech to speech. No sooner was one speech delivered, than they looked forward to another. The dictators were listened to by the whole world. The democrats replied. While this tremendous discussion over the ether was taking place, business came to a stop.

It was judged expedient to wait a little longer before beginning this or that. The new automobile was not bought. Even when those or us (like myself) who were resolved not to change the tempo of their lives, sent in orders for various articles, we found that shopkeepers had neglected to renew their stock.

It may be that I am a "contrary critter," but my own reaction to the "war scare" of last September was to begin building operations. I had long wanted an extra bedroom and a larger salon, and so when we were told that hostilities might break out at any moment, I decided to have them. Again, in the springtime of this year, when the storm began to break about Danzig, I considered the moment favorable to sign a lease for a little apartment I had long wanted in the sunny south.

I do not know whether this was wise or foolish behavior, but I do know that if the general reaction had been similar to my own, there would have been such a revival of prosperity as would have done away with all the preoccupations with war and would thus probably have brought peace.

* * *

There cannot be any point in waiting. Our present troubles have been accumulating for more than twenty years. It is not likely that they can be dissipated in a day. People like to dramatize situations, and they are going about declaring that something must happen soon! Either there will be a sudden clearing up, or there will be a sudden breaking out.

But nothing is less sure. The chances are that there will be a long tug-of-war in Europe, as there was for many years before 1914. Personally, I hope for a return to the comparative tranquility of the early post-war years; but I am sufficiently acquainted with history to realize that a new equilibrium is being constructed in Europe, and that, according to precedent, the balance will swing dangerously from side to side before it comes to rest.

Today the public takes far more interest in foreign affairs than it did before 1914. It is naturally deficient in historical perspective. It does not understand that, in various forms, nearly everything that happens today has happened many times before. But I would strongly urge the leaders of the public to recall the stormy history of Europe from, say, the 'nineties (20 years after the Franco-Prussian war) to 1914. And 1914 was, I think, an "avoidable accident." There may, of course, be an "accident" tomorrow, but in my view this is unlikely. Rival forces are at work in the re-shaping of the New Europe, and they may be at work for a long time to come.

In the meantime, we shall be sensible if we learn the art of carrying on.

Mirror of World Opinion

What We Can Afford

There are many good things which we can all afford, regardless of our circumstances:

We can all afford to give freely the best that we have, because in giving it we have it doubly.

We can well afford to doubt a seeming injustice, because God's law is sure.

We can well afford to believe that which is good, because only the good is true.

We can well afford a seeming sacrifice for the right, because any other side is a losing side.

We can well afford to be cheerful in apparent defeat, for we have not lost irreparably while we still have the spirit to cheer.

Serving God is doing good to man.—*Corona, Calif., Independent.*